The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication ould be addressed to the Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

ETOES BY THE GOVERNOR.

ORTY-TWO BILLS DISAPPROVED.

IST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., June 15, 1874.

This being the last day upon which the overnor could sign bills, he has filed in e Secretary's office his veto of forty-two lls. In this list are the following:

House bill for change of venue in civil d criminal cases.
Senate bill relating to livery stable keeps.
Senate bill authorizing common carriers sell unclaimed goods.
Senate bill authorizing courts to confirm les where conveyances are defective.
House bill for the construction of sewers boroughs.
Senate bill relative to holding criminal urts in Philadelphia.
Senate bill for the surrender of turnpike ads in cities or boroughs.
House bill supplementary to the Mechans' High School charter.
House bill fixing the terms and return ays of courts in Allegheny county.
Senate bill regulating the organization of urts in Philadelphia.
Senate bill conferring jurisdiction on the auphin county court in cases of *mandam*s on State officers.
Senate bill relating to mendicant and grant children.
Senate bill to repeal the charter of the urthans Bridge Company.
House bill regulating the detail of Judges hold criminal courts in Allegheny coun-
Senate bill to enable banks to consolidate.
Senate bill to fix the salaries of county ficers in counties containing over one undred and fifty thousand inhabitants.
Senate bill supplementary to the Act of 34, relating to county and township offirs.
House bill making general the mechans lien law of 1836 and 1861.
House bill for the suppression of obscene terature.
Senate bill to prevent the defiling of ice ponds.
Senate bill No. 211, for ascertaining and aying damages for opening and grading reets.
Senate bill to amend the Act of 1851, conerning the sale of railroads, &c.
Senate bill authorizing notaries public to ppoint deputies.
House bill legalizing agreements of comromise between creditors and debtors.
House bill giving the consent of the ate to the acquisition by the United ates of lands on the Ohio for experiments slackwater navigation.
Senate bill to punish the sale of and traffic in mineral bottles.
House bill to repeal an act to lay out a ate road in Clearfield county.
Senate bill to repeal the Allentown restration act.
Senate bill authorizing borough councils regulate the collection of taxes.
House bill to enable members of corpotions to vote by proxy.
Senate bill repealing the joint resolun for the settlement of Titusville school aims.
House bill to reimburse W. G. Taylor, of hillipsburg, for certain expenses for solers' orphans.
House bill relating to gas companies and e inspection of gas.
House bill authorizing Prothonotaries d Clerks of courts to take recognizances certain cases.

ERIE.

ensus of the City--Increase of 6,391 Since 1870.

ERIE, PA., June 15.—The census of this ty, taken by order of the municipal govnment, gives a population of 26,037, of hich 17,473 are natives and 8,564 foreign orn. This is an increase of 6,391 since 70. There are sixty-four persons eighty ears old.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Young Thief Arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, June 15.—Frank B. Hill, aged ineteen years, has been arrested at Skowean, Me., and brought to Boston, charged ith stealing $9,500 from Frank Bourne, in aCrosse, Wis., who employed him as clerk. ill's father and mother have been arrest, charged with receiving a portion of the oney, nearly the whole of which has been ecovered.

Brutal Murder in Des Moines.

CHICAGO, June 15.—A special from Des oines, Iowa, says there is intense exciteent over the murder committed there on aturday night of John Johnson, a tailor, ways regarded as a quiet man, employed the tailoring establishment of E. P. hase & Co. He was about fifty years of e. He was found lying in a gutter, face ownward, his skull broken in and his ead gashed in a frightful manner. Near e body was found an envelope containg a piece of paper on which was written, This is the twenty-seventh man we have illed, and we will never be taken alive." obbery is supposed to have been the inntive to the deed, as the victim's watch d pocket-book were gone.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.
CRESTLINE, O., June 15, 1874.

During a quarrel this afternoon, at Veron Station, three miles north of this ace, between Thos. Long and a man amed Griffin, a section boss on the railad, Griffin stabbed Long several times the bowels and once in the temple, inicting serious but not necessarily fatal ounds. The quarrel grew out of an old udge between the parties.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Settlement of a Long Standing Controversy.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The controversy etween the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and afayette and the Cincinnati and White ater Valley Railroad Companies, was ecided in the District Court of Hamilton unty to-day, the Court reversing the desion of the Common Pleas, which apinted a receiver, and discharging the reiver appointed by that Court for the Haron branch of the White Water Valley oad, and ordering the Harrison branch to delivered to the White Water Valley oad Company.

In the matter of the Hagerstown branch ad, Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court the United States, last Saturday decided at the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Layette Railway Company had no claim, d the court thereupon refused to appoint receiver. These decisions settle a long nding controversy.

FIRE RECORD.

Cambridge City, Ind.--$1,000.

ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.
CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., June 15, 1874.

A fire was discovered in Lackeny's feed able this morning, too late to save anying. The building and eight hundred ishels of corn were consumed. The loss about one thousand dollars.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President and party returned to 'ashington yesterday morning.

The steamer Great Republic, from Hong ong and Yokohama, has arrived at San rancisco.

Base Ball—At New York, Bostons 15, tlantics 4. At Philadelphia, Philadelias 8, Chicagos 6.

So far as the investigating committee ive been able to ascertain, the indebtedss of the District of Columbia is $20,-0,000.

A fire near Yuba Pass, on the line of the nion Pacific Railroad, yesterday, deroyed about three quarters of a mile of ow sheds.

Jefferson Davis was among the passenrs by the steamship Adriatic, which arved at New York on Sunday from Liverol. He left last evening for Tennessee.

The steamship Africa is now making the ial splice of the Brazilian cable near aderia. Captain Halpin, commander of e expedition, hopes to have the work mpleted by the 21st inst.

H. A. Burrows, Cashier of the Lake iore and Michigan Southern Railroad at iffalo, has mysteriously disappeared ice Thursday last. It is supposed that was laboring under temporary insanity used by bereavement in his family. An amination into his accounts has shown erything correct.

The London *Post* says that the Public orship Regulation bill now before Parament, which is intended to restrain ritlists, threatens to lead to a coalition of e High Church Clergy and Liberals, hich may result in an attempt to replace e present members for the Oxford Uniersity, with Gladstone and Moutague rnard. Gladstone heads the opposition the bill.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, recommended that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House to the Geneva Award bill, and that the House be asked for a Committee of Conference thereon. Agreed to, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for writs of error on certain criminal cases. Passed.

He also reported unfavorably on sundry bills amendatory of the act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts, in relation to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases, and amendatory to the act to further the administration of justice; all of which were indefinitely postponed.

He also reported favorably a substitute for the House bill regulating the removal of causes from State Courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the eleventh section of the bill, which authorizes the service of process upon the agent of the defendant in any civil suit not affecting the title to real estate. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 40.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend so as to provide that the section should not apply to cases of libel or slander. In support of the amendment, he said that Washington City was the great headquarter for newspaper correspondents, and the section as proposed by the Judiciary Committee would permit service upon them of processes as agents for the publishers of the papers which they represent. A paper might be sued in the District of Columbia simply by serving a process on its agent here.

Mr. WADLEIGH said this was alarming legislation and he could not vote for any such measure.

The amendment of Mr. Bayard was rejected—yeas 20, nays 33.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to amend the section so as to provide that a copy of the process served on an agent shall actually be delivered to the principal of such agent anywhere in the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. WADLEIGH said this bill applied to the District of Columbia, and he thought that very objectionable. Every one knew how the people of the District were influenced by the party in power, and how could the press of the United States criticise the action of a party having control of the government, if it was to be tried by a jury in a district which must be largely influenced by the government? The bill struck a blow at the liberty of the press, and he was opposed to it.

Mr. HAGER moved an amendment to the eleventh section, so as to provide that one of the parties to the suit shall be a resident within the jurisdiction of the Court where the suit shall be brought.

Mr. CARPENTER opposed the amendment, and said that under the present law, a man could follow another to any State and sue in a State Court. This bill only proposed to confer similar jurisdiction on the United States Court in the district where the principal or agent resided.

The amendment of Mr. Hager was rejected. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 33, nays 22.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendment the House bill to protect persons of foreign birth against forcible restraint or involuntary servitude. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Committee to investigate charges against the Congressional Printer out of the Contingent Fund of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT withdrew the motion entered by him to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing appointments and promotions in the Medical and Ordinance departments of the army was passed on Saturday.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN gave notice that after the Postoffice Appropriation bill should be disposed of, he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill for the enforcement of the laws of the United States in the Territory of Utah.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of a revision of the revenue laws. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. ALCORN, from the Levee Committee, reported, with amendment, the bill to provide for the appointment of a Commission of engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to provide for the prepayment of postage on printed matter. Referred.

Mr. PRATT gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would call up the bill amendatory to the act giving pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. EDMUNDS requested the Chair not to appoint him a member of the Conference Committee on the Geneva Award bill, as he would be compelled to leave town this evening.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Wright and Thurman members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that after the transportation resolution should be disposed of, he would ask the Senate to take up the House bill for the payment of awards made by the Southern Claims Commission.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill for the survey of the four routes from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard, recommended by the Special Committee on Transportation.

Mr. PRATT opposed Congress entering upon the work of improvement recommended by the Committee, as the present financial condition of the country would not permit it.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt bill, made a report, which was agreed to. He explained the report, and said that most of the amendments were merely of a verbal character, and the bill was substantially as it passed the Senate, with the exception of the section relating to voluntary bankruptcy. As the bill passed the Senate, that section provided that a voluntary bankrupt should pay thirty-three per cent. of his indebtedness. As modified by the Conference Committee, a voluntary bankpupt could be discharged upon the payment of thirty per cent. of his indebtedness, with the consent of one-fourth of the number of creditors representing one-third of the value of indebtedness.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that no quorum was present, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. DURHAM, from the Conference Committee on the bill amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, made a report, which was agreed to. The Senate recedes from its substitute and agrees to the House bill, with various verbal amendments and with additional sections, making all deposits from now until July 1, 1875 special deposits, and investments made of them are to be for the credit of such special depositors.

The House then, at 11:20, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Butler's amendment, repealing the law for the Civil Service Commission, as amended by Mr. Haskin's proposition giving preference to discharged soldiers and sailors and their dependent relatives, was agreed to without division.

Mr. KELLOGG offered an amendment similar to that offered by Mr. Kasson on Saturday, requiring heads of Executive departments to prescribe rules and regulations governing appointments to office. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 96 to 58. It read as follows, after having been modified, on motions of Messrs. BUTLER and STARKWEATHER: And it shall be the duty of the officer at the head of an Executive department at Washington to prescribe and publish rules for ascertaining the qualifications of applicants for the appointments at his disposal, or made under his authority, and to make such appointments only from candidates who have qualifications of honesty, efficiency and fidelity, and not as rewards of mere party zeal; giving preference only to those who have additional qualifications of honorable record in the military or naval service of the United States, or to the widow, wife, daughter, sister or mother of such soldier or sailor, and it shall be his further duty to make such appointment as equitably as possible from qualified candidates presenting themselves from the several Congressional districts, and with reference to their population, and upon the removal of any appointee, the reason for such removal shall be stated on the records of the department where service was rendered.

On a point of order raised by Mr. HALE, of Maine, the second section, which provides for paying to the Chickasaw Indians the arrears of interest which accrued during the rebellion and are still unpaid on Tennessee and Arkansas State bonds, to the amount of $251,990, was stricken out.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to strike out the third section of the bill, which provides for paying some two million dollars to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in conformity with an award made by the Senate in March, 1859, as the price of some ten million acres of land in Mississippi, ceded by these Indians to the United States in 1830.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, sustained the motion to strike out the section, on the ground, chiefly, that appropriation bills were not the place for the allowance of private claims, and that it was unfair to other claimants to select one particular claim and put it into an appropriation bill. He reminded the Committee that this was the last of the twelve regular appropriation bills, and that in not one of them could be found a single private claim He therefore hoped the Committee would pursue the same policy, and not allow this last appropriation bill to be an exception to the rule. Whatever justice there was in the claim itself, a question which he declined to discuss, this was not the proper place for allowing it.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, opposed the motion. He said if this claim were urged by a nation that had power to hold this nation accountable, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would be heard talking of national honesty; but here was a nation anable to hold this government to accountability, and, therefore, its just demand was to be postponed. As to the question of including claims in general appropriation bills, he referred to the fact that one million dollars had been appropriated at this session to pay decisions of the Court of Claims not yet adjudicated; but here was a debt since 1859, and still unpaid.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, argued in support of his motion to strike out the section. When narrowed down, it was a proposition to pay over $2,300,000 to two men, Peter P. Pitchleynn and Peter Folsom, living in the city of Washington, and neither of whom, he presumed, had seen either of their tribes within the last two years. His objection to it was two fold; first, that it was not certain that the sum fixed was a proper sum to be paid, and second, that it was proposed to pay it into the hands of these men, instead of directly to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation. I predict that if the appropriation goes as provided in the section into the hands of these two men, there will be, in less than two years, a great national scandal growing out of it. It will be found that the Indians have not got $100,000 of it; as, if that be not so, there will be around and about Washington (not in the halls of Congress, I thank God,) the most hungry and disappointed set of ravenous wolves that have ever sought to impel a claim through Congress.

Mr. SPEER favored the motion to strike out the section, and said that when, some days ago, the House suspended the rules so as to make the section in order, the halls were swarming with lobbyists. There was not one of these men who bear on their faces the marks of paid and corrupt lobbyists, that was not on the floor that day. He did not say that the claim was dishonest, but he did say that it was supported and pressed upon the House by the most infamous men known to the history of legislative jobbery. He would never agree to pay this amount to two irresponsible men, without security, in negotiable securities—in bonds of the United States. These bonds would be handed around the streets and in the corridors of the House. He would comply with the treaty and set aside the balance due to these Indians as a fund, the interest of which would be paid to them and such portion of the principal as the Secretary of the Interior might deem proper to pay them, and then he would have the House vindicate itself and vindicate the honor of Congress by kicking out of the House this immense fraud.

Mr. KASSON moved to strike out the names of Pitchleynn and Folsom and insert in their place the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Choctaw nation. He said it was a matter of general rumor that there were pledges of contingent allowances in the matter to the amount of $900,000. The fact that such an opinion prevailed was enough to make the House guard its appropriations in such a way that whatever was appropriated would be sure to reach its proper destination. In order to accomplish that purpose, the first thing to be done in the interest of the Indians, was to put these bonds in the hands of officers of the government to be distributed according to the treaty.

Mr. COMINGO, a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, said he had been a member of the sub-committee which had considered the question, and no lobby had certainly approached him in the matter. But, even if there was a lobby, he asked the gentlemen who made such a hue and cry about it, what had that to do with the validity of the claim?

Mr. SHANKS related the history of the claim, and insisted upon its justice.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, opposed Mr. Kasson's amendment, arguing that the effect of funding the money in the Interior Department would be to keep Washington attorneys hovering around in order to get a slice of it. Referring to Mr. Speer's denunciation of lobbyists, he alluded to the Greek proverb, that "a man always makes up his opinion by a comparison with what he would himself do under like circumstances."

Mr. COBURN favored the striking out of the section and letting it stand on its own merits as a separate measure. He read from a report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, made two years ago, stating that the claim was fraudulent.

Mr. SHANKS said that the report had been made by one Banfield, who had not reflected much credit on his office. The report was made in connection with a fraudulent claim for $30,000 made by a set of attorneys. The men connected with that fraudulent transaction, in which Banfield figured, were Parge (who had been kicked out of Judge Dent's office on account of rascality), a man named Grayson, and the man Kirtland, who had figured as a witness in the District of Columbia investigation.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, was glad that the sober attention of the House had been called to this matter, and remarked that a raging lobby had been impelling this claim and had been operating in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere. He quoted from the report of Secretary Boutwell, to the effect that there was not equitable ground for this Choctaw claim, and he said that members who, after that decision by an uninterested Secretary of the Treasury, voted for the claim would do so on their own responsibility.

After further discussion, Mr. KASSON'S amendment was agreed to—98 to 70—and then the substitute for the whole section was agreed to by a vote of 91 to 70.

The substitute, which was offered by Mr. WHEELER, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the amount of the liabilities of the Choctaw Indians to individuals and to report the same at the next session, with a view of ascertaining what amount should be deducted from the sum due to the Choctaws by the United States.

A question as to the granite furnished for the new State Department building from the quarry near Richmond, Va., was started by Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, who alleged that not only were unusually high prices paid, but that, although the government paid all the expenses of the stone cutters at Manchester, contractors received fifteen per cent. on that amount.

In the course of the discussion, which was joined in by Messrs. BECK, PLATT and SMITH, of Virginia, it was stated that a pension agent named Washburn was in some way mixed up with the contract and had pocketed some $60,000 illegally obtained from the government.

Mr. COX moved an amendment making it unlawful for any department to expend in any fiscal year more than is appropriated for that purpose in that year. Excluded on a point of order.

Mr. PLATT moved to insert an item of $100,000 for repairing the postoffice building at Washington. Rejected.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that this bill appropriated a little over $23,000,000, as against $32,000,000 in the like bill last year; but there was this difference between the two bill, that this bill did not contain any appropriations for the Board of Public Works, of the District of Columbia, as the bill of last year did.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole. The amendment striking out the provision that wages paid to printers and binders in government employment shall not be above the average of prices paid for similar work in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, was agreed to—yeas 129, nays 90. So the provision was struck out.

The next vote was on the section repealing the law for the Civil Service Commission and giving preference for office to soldiers and sailors and their relatives, and making it the duty of the several Heads of the Departments to make honesty, efficiency and fidelity the tests, was agreed to as a whole without division.

The amendment striking out the third section, in regard to the Choctaw claim, and substituting for it instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire as to the amount of liabilities which ought to be deducted from the claim, was agreed to—yeas 118, nays 103.

The bill then passed.

Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1 A. M., 1874.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The barometer continues high on the Atlantic coast. It has fallen in the Lake Region, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and is lowest in the Upper Mississippi Valley. It has risen in the Northwest. The temperature has risen in New England, the Middle States and the Lake Region. It has fallen in Minnesota and Iowa. Clear or fair weather, with south or west winds, prevail in New England, the Middle States and the northern portion of the South Atlantic States. Rain prevails in the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Lake Region and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The Missouri river has risen at Brunswick. The Mississippi river has risen at St. Paul and Memphis, and fallen at Vicksburg. The Ohio has risen at Marietta and fallen at Pittsburgh.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, increasing cloudiness and local rains, with southeast to southwest winds, stationary or rising temperature and falling barometer.

For New England, clear, followed by cloudy weather, southeast to southwest winds will prevail, with no decided change in temperature and falling barometer. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally cloudy weather and rain east of the Mississippi river, light or gentle winds, slight changes in temperature and slowly falling barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the Lake Region, rain and severe local storms, with easterly to southerly winds, gradually veerins to westerly south of the Lake Region, with stationary or falling temperature and falling, followed by rising barometer. For the northwest, light rains, followed by clearing and cooler weather, northwest to southerly winds and rising barometer. The lower Missouri river will rise slightly. The Missouri river will rise at stations between Helena and St. Louis. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escaraba, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Alpina, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo.

Nidnight Bulletin.

JUNE 15, 1875—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.96	69	S. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.99	75	S.	Threat'g.
Davenport	29.80	64	S. W.	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.88	71	S.	Lt. Rain.
Fort Gibson	29.96	69	N. E.	Fair.
Lacrosse	29.69	63	S. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.90	67	W.	Clear.
Louisville	29.95	75	S. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.02	69	S. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.01	74	S. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.84	63	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.03	74	S.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.02	80	N.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.91	72	W.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.65	58	N. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.05	72	S. E.	Cloudy.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death in Grand Rapids.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., June 15, 1874.

This evening, about five o'clock, Mr. A. J. Wells, book-keeper in Mr. Aldrich's bank, dropped dead from heart disease, while in the First National bank transacting business. He leaves a family.

Boy Fatally Burned—A Heroic Sister—Brakeman Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., June 15, 1874.

George Kurr, a brakeman on the Panhandle road, had his right hand crushed yesterday morning while coupling cars at this station.

Saturday evening a boy named Henry Smith undertook to kindle a fire with kerosene. The can exploded, burning him badly. His recovery is impossible. His sister attempted to save him, and was burned so that she will lose the use of one, if not both, of her arms.

GALLIPOLIS, O.

Exciting Election for Councilmen--The Prohibitionists Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
GALLIPOLIS, O., June 15, 1874.

At the election to-day for Councilmen to fill vacancies, August Upperman received one hundred majority in the First ward, and Wm. Lawson four majority in the Third ward. Both are license men. The greatest excitement prevailed in the Third ward. The League held a prayer meeting in the colored church opposite the polls, and the opposition had bands with banners parading the streets all day.

The Nelsonville Mines.

COLUMBUS, June 15.—News from Nelsonville this evening shows perfect quiet. Over one hundred colored men have been doing effective work in the mines to-day, and got out ten car loads of coal, the first that has been mined since the strike commenced. No Union miners have been near the works to-day. While the guards are still kept on duty, a part of the negroes will be put to work in the mines of the New York and Ohio Company to-morrow.

The Memphis *Avalanche* is of opinion that, so far as the Republican party is concerned, "civil rights" are likely to mean "funeral rites." In other words, the Democratic party still bases its hopes of success on caste-prejudice and injustice.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Finance Committee Nearly Through with It.

Duty on Steel to Remain Unchanged.

Efforts to Reduce the Duty on Steel and Restore It on Tea and Coffee.

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CANADA.

Rumor of an Executive Message and an Extra Session of the Senate.

Passage of Windom's Transportation Resolution.

YOUGHIOGHENY ROUTE TO BE SURVEYED.

The Moiety Bill in the Conference Committee.

A Sly Job on the Libelous Press.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1874.

The Tariff Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee have so far progressed on the Tariff bill as to indicate that the duty on steel will remain unchanged. The committee are now confident of reporting it in a few days. A number of amendments will be made, if the bill is considered in the Senate. Among these will be one to restore the ten per cent. duty. It is understood that a strong effort will be made to reduce the duty on steel and to restore it on tea and coffee. As the bill will call out considerable discussion, the committee themselves do not believe that it can pass during the few brief days yet remaining of the session.

Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

An apparently well-founded rumor was in circulation to-night amongst a few leading Senators, that the President proposes shortly to send to the Senate a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, and will call an extra session of the Senate to consider it. The same authority states that the sentiment of the Senate, as far as it could be judged from the casually expressed views of Senators, was antagonistic to the proposed treaty. A Canadian agent has been at the capital for some months, looking after the interest of his government in this direction. The protectionists in the Senate will oppose the treaty.

Transportation to the Seaboard.

Senator Windom's resolution providing for a survey of four of the transportation routes to the seaboard, passed to-day, with the single amendment of Senator Scott to include the Youghiogheny route.

Extending the Session.

The talk of extending the session increases in the Senate. The Postoffice, sundry Civil and River and Harbor appropriation bills have not yet been touched. In the latter, the division of those thirty-five thousand dollars between

Dunkirk and Erie

is not really satisfactory. Senator Scott will move to amend by making the amount for Erie twenty thousand dollars.

The Moiety Conference.

The Conference Committee on the Moiety bill, after a long session to-day, met again to-night. The committee will agree upon the following as a basis of adjustment: The abolition of moieties and the covering of all sums accruing from forfeitures and penalties into the Treasury, the informer to be paid out of the Treasury, not to exceed five thousand dollars in any one case.

Important to the Press.

Messrs. Conkling and Carpenter to-day effected the passage, by the Senate, of a bill to determine the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts. In this lies buried, beneath a vast amount of legal *Verbiage*, a principle of paramount importance to the press. The main point is disguised in a provision that where suit is brought against any corporation or persons doing business in the United States, process may be made by delivery to the agent of such person, and such service shall have the same effect as if delivered to the principal in person. The main object in view by these two worthies, is, evidently, to choke off the free criticism which has been put upon them of late.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1874.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Messrs. Dawes and McCrary, members of the new Conference Committee, say there is but little prospect of agreement outside of the redistribution of national bank circulation. Fifty millions is the amount proposed.

MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW APPROPRIATION.

The Senate Appropriation Committee have unanimously agreed to report back and recommend the passage of the House bill, without amendment, appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has nominated the following postmasters: George W. Raff, at Napoleon, O.; John Hopley, Bucyrus, Ohio; James B. Stone, Akron, O.; W. A. Pollock, Brownville, Nevada.

THE Cassiar gold mines, situated in British territory, between which and the sea lies the long strip of Alaka Territory, belonging to the United States, and stretching southeast, are attracting an unusual rush from the adjacent British settlements. Two gentlemen who left the diggings April 24th reported that when they left two hundred men or more were in the diggings. With the ground and creeks frozen and the snow two feet deep, the gold hunters were still able to do well. A party on Deese Creek thawed the ground, washed it in a rocker, and made from four to ten ounces a day. Other parties were making from $30 to $35 per day by the same process. A new creek, with an unusual promise of gold had been found, and great excitement ensued. It is estimated that midsummer will find five thousand men in that region. Among those flocking to the diggings are some Chinese, who are shamefully treated, and are threatened with violence if they enter the diggings.

ONE of the best jury stories comes to us from California. The jury had been out for some time, when the Sheriff was dispatched by the Court to see if they were likely to agree. He found them performing a sort of triumphal march round a big bottle of whiskey, from which they had all been copiously imbibing, to the music of a fife and drum, the latter instrument being born on the back of the foreman and vigorously pounded by the next juror, while the rest of the happy band were singing. "We couldn't agree upon a verdict nohow," was this affable foreman's explanation to the Court, "and we didn't think it was any hurt for to have a social time s' long's we was a congen'l party."

SOMETIMES shipments are made seemingly on the principle that the "longest way round is the shortest way home," Some houses in Hamburg, we see it stated, are buying up glassware from a Pittsburgh house for shipment to South America. Pressed ware is made in Europe, but there are certain styles—bowls for instance—which they have not succeeded in making; these are blown in this city. The lightness, elegant design and great adaptability of American manufactures, win many customers wherever they are introduced.

A FRENCH physician has published a work in which he advertised the curing of disease by music instead of drugs. Any person who has suffered the tortures of listening to the protracted efforts of a young lady practising the scales, or the melody of a barrel organ in the hands of an able-bodied cripple, knows the physical and mental depression which result. It may, therefore, be assumed that on the principle of "similia similibus curantur," some diseases may be cured by small doses of these irritating applications.

An Iowa farmer recently cut an old hen's head off in the evening, and the next morning she was walking round as usual, and had to be killed in another way. We have frequently had a similar experience with regard to Democratic falsehoods.

The steamers Gaelic, from London, and Australia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE LEFT CENTER VICTORIOUS—"URGENCY" FOR CONSTITUTIONAL BILL VOTED—A BOMBSHELL FROM THE MONARCHISTS.

PARIS, June 15.—The Chamber of the Assembly to-day was crowded with deputies and spectators. Casimere Percer introduced the Constitutional bill prepared by the Left Center and moved that its consideration be declared "urgent." He said the country demanded the termination of the Provisional State. He urged a union against Bonapartism and demagogues. The speaker was frequently interrupted by the Right and warmly applauded by the Left.

Labonlaye supported the motion for urgency. He said recent events had shown the dangers of a provisional condition. A monarchy was impossible. An empire would only lead to invasion and the oppression of France. A republic was a government of all, for all and its establishment would inspire the country with confidence.

Gen. Chauqarnier, of the Right Center, and Raoul Dunal, of the Right, opposed the motion.

M. Dekerdnel, of the Right, warned the members that if the majority of the Assembly was changed, Marshal MacMahon might consider it his duty to resign the presidency.

A vote was then taken on the motion for "urgency" and it was agreed to—yeas 345, nays 341. All the ministers voted against it, but in their capacity as members of the Assembly only, the motion not being made a cabinet question.

Urgency having been declared, the bill was referred to the committee of thirty.

La Rochefoucaulde, Duc de Besaccia, of the Extreme Right, then introduced a resolution in substance as follows, which was read amid profound silence: "The Assembly declares that, as the government of France is a monarchy, the throne belongs to the head of the House of France, that Marshal MacMahon may assume the title of 'Lieutenant of the Kingdom,' and that the national institution shall be determined by an agreement between the King and the national representatives." Great excitement followed the reading of the resolution.

Ly Rochefoucaulde moved that it be referred to the Committee of Thirty. The motion was rejected by a majority of 100 votes. The ministers, with the exception of Tailhaud, voted against it. The Assembly then adjourned until to-morrow.

It is stated that La Rochefoucaulde resigned his position as Ambassador to Great Britain before introducing the resolution. The Bonapartist Deputies held a conference before to-day's sitting, and came to the conclusion that it would be of no use to introduce any counter motion against the Left Center.

FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU ON FIRE.

LONDON, June 16—3 A. M.—Dispatches from Paris brings the rumor that a portion of the forest of Fontainbleau is on fire.

Germany.

ON THE CONTRARY, QUITE THE REVERSE.

LONDON, June 15.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin explicitly contradicts the dispatch of Friday last, that the Federal Council of State had voted to extend to all the States of the Empire the new Prussian law for the civil registration of births, deaths and marriages. The Federal Council really rejected the bill, on the ground that its provisions are not in harmony with the legislation of the different States. The Council, however, adopted a resolution inviting Prince Bismarck, as Chancellor, to prepare a new bill, the provisions of which shall be applicable to the whole Empire.

Spain.

THE HEROIC TREATMENT FOR MUTINY.

MADRID, June 15.—It is reported that eighteen Carlist officers have been shot at Tolossa by order of Don Carlos for mutiny.

CONCHA TO ATTACK ESTELLA.

MADRID, June 15.—The rumors of the evacuation of Estella by the Carlists are not confirmed. General Concha is preparing to attack the town immediately at three different points.

Italy.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

ROME, June 15.—The American pilgrims are highly pleased with their reception here. The Pope has blessed the banner sent by Georgetown College to be presented at the shrine of the Virgin of Lourdes. Some of the pilgrims are going to Venice, to attend the Catholic Congress now in session there.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, June 15.—The steamship Anglia, from New York, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Steamers Republic, Caledonia and Hohenzollern, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 15, 5 P. M.—Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day, £80,000. Consols for money 92⅞@93⅛; for account 92⅞@93⅛. 5-20's 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 105; new 5's, 104⅛. Erie 27⅛@27¼; do preferred 49; New York Central 99. Tallow 48s 9d@41s. Linseed oil 29@28s 3d.

PARIS, June 15.—Rentes 59 francs 97½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8⅛@8¼d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales 12,000; American 7,850; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Bacon—long clear middles 46s 6d. Turpentine 28s@28s 6d.

ANTWERP, June 15.—Petroleum—refined buoyant at 28 francs.

POLITICAL.

State.

CLARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CLARION, PA., June 15, 1874.

Our county convention met at this place to-day. Campbell was named for Congress. M. A. K. Weidner and Harry Derousse were elected delegates to the State Convention, and instructed for Allen and Campbell, of Cambria.

The Clarion county Republican convention will be held to-day.

The Erie *Dispatch* favors the renomination of Hon. C. B. Curtis for Congress.

There are twenty anxious fellows who are willing to be chosen Recorder of Deeds for Lehigh county at next fall's election.

General W. W. H. Davis, editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*, will be urged for Auditor General at the coming Democratic State Convention.

A correspondent of the Clarion *Jacksonian* advocates the nomination of Hon. Geo. W. Jenks, of Brookville, as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

The Republicans of Potter county, at their meeting on Monday last, elected John S. Mann Senatorial and C. S. Jones Representative delegate to the State convention, each with power of substitution.

The Johnstown *Voice and Echo* after enumerating the seven known aspirants for legislative honors in Cambria county, says, "But it is more than likely that Hon. Sam. Henry will be 'trotted out' again, and if so, he will be the very strongest in the county."

The Republicans of Franklin county have nominated for Assembly, Samuel Garver, Dr. H. G. Chritzman and Hastings Gehr. Col. George B. Weistling was nominated for Congress, and Col. Theo. McGowan for State Senator, each subject to the decision of the District Conference.

Clarion county is not presenting any Democratic candidate for Congress. The general feeling among Democrats seems to be to appoint three good conferees, and await the result of the Radical fight—then if there is a show, nominate and elect a sound Democrat, if possible.—*Clarion Democrat.*

Following is the ticket nominated by the Democrats of Adams county: President Judge, Hon. William McClean; Congress, Hon. William McSherry, subject to district conference; State Senate, Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., subject to district conference; Assembly, E. W. Stahle and Daniel Geiselman.

The Democratic Senatorial conferees of Blair and Cambria counties will meet at Gallitzin to-morrow, to select a Senatorial delegate to the next Democratic State Convention. S. M. Woodcock, Esq., the choice of Blair county, has appointed John Christy, of Hollidaysburg; George Stroop, of Tyrone, and George W. Knee, of Allegheny, as his conferees.

The Norristown *Herald* says: The Democrats have neither party organization or the prospect of any in time to be effective this fall. Their condition in our own county may be taken as a specimen of what it is everywhere else. They are shut out from making complaint of official extravagance by the fact that wherever one of their faith is in office he is pretty generally found voting for extra pay or using his power to further some speculative scheme.

D. C. Dissinger and W. T. Forsyth have been elected representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Northumberland county. Philip Hilbish, of Snyder county, was named as the choice of Northumberland county for Senatorial delegate. The delegates were instructed to support Hon. W. L. Dewart for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions of instructions assert that Northumberland county has never had a candidate on the State ticket.

The misnamed Clearfield *Republican*, a Democratic organ, inveighs in one column against the election of men in any way connected with railroad or other corporations to Congress or the Legislature, and in another column advocates the election of L. A. Mackey, president of two corporations—the Lock Haven National Bank and the Bald Eagle Railroad,—to Congress; and wants Hon. William A. Wallace, stockholder and director in and attorney for the Clearfield National Bank, and Vice President of the Texas Pacific Railroad, sent to the State Senate. Consistency is a jewel, but it is seldom found in the head of the Democratic toad.

The Intelligent Compositor makes sad work with intended compliments, sometimes. For instance, in "John's" letter from Brookville, printed in yesterday's issue of the COMMERCIAL, the writer, in discussing the Congressional canvass, *tried* to say, and did say in his manuscript, that Col. Silas J. Marlin would probably be the choice of the Republicans of Jefferson county, and that he would be a "most formidable contestant for the nomination." The Intelligent Compositor turned the tables, however, and made the sentence read that Col. M. "will *not* be a most formidable contestant for the nomination." The ways of the I. C. are past finding out.

The State Prohibition Convention met in Harrisburg on the 12th inst., about fifty persons, male and female, being present. Hon. S. B. Chase was called to preside, and T. H. Rabe, of this city, made Secretary. A series of resolutions was adopted, calling for the nomination of a State ticket, but postponing the matter until Wednesday, August 12. Among others, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend our friends to cordially sustain those members of the State Legislature who sustained the principles and measures touching the abolition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, who may be placed before the people for re-election, assuring themselves of the continued adherence of such candidates to these principles and measures, and in all other cases to act in such manner as in their judgment may best secure the policy of total prohibition.

The workingmen of Johnstown were summoned together on Saturday evening, to give expression to their views on finance, etc. The crowd was not very large, nor yet very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by a number of people, notably by Rev. Nathaniel Horne, who wants the Democracy to send him to the Legislature, and Mr. Woodruff, editor of the *Democrat*. Among the resolutions offered was the following:

Resolved, That we indorse the financial policy of President Grant, as made known through Senator Jones, and desire Congress, before closing the present session, to make a law carrying it into effect, that thereby a sound currency may be established and the finances of the country placed upon a solid basis; and we ask the capitalists of the country, by their "organizations and otherwise," to unite with us to urge upon Congress the immediate passage of such a law.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of the 12th inst. pays the following handsome compliment to one of our Republican nominees: "We refer with pleasure to the fact that Wm. G. Hawkins, Jr., has been nominated by the Republicans of Allegheny county for the position of Judge of the Orphans' Court, and that, as the Republican party is in a large majority there, his election is an assured fact. The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* indorses the nomination very warmly, and speaks of Mr. Hawkins as a lawyer whose practice has been of a kind to eminently qualify him for an able and accurate discharge of the duties the position will impose. Mr. Hawkins' early legal studies were pursued in this city under the direction of the law firm of Marx & Runk, the former of whom is since deceased, the latter surviving and in large practice. The nomination of Mr. Harkins for a position of distinguished honor and weighty responsibility, will be received by his former preceptors, fellow students and all who knew him in Allentown, with very great pleasure, and we are sure they will all recognize his competency to preside over the intricate and delicate interests that are decided in an Orphans' Court. His elevation in the law reflects a marked credit upon his preceptors, and we recognize it with justifiable pride in the city where he was prepared for the profession in which he has been so successful."

General.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* recommends that employment be found for "his superfluous highness" the Vice President of the United States, by making him Governor of the District of Columbia.

Judge A. S. Marks is the Lynchburg (Tenn.) *Sentinel's* choice for Governor. Whether this is one of the shining marks that "death loves," doubtless the nominating convention will determine.

The Atlanta *Herald*, commenting on the passage of the Civil Rights bill in the Senate, says the most terrible crisis Georgia ever saw is upon her at this moment, and urges the people to prepare at once for so much evasion as is possible, and so much resistance as is advisable.

HEART DISEASE.

Fashionable Complaint among Ladies and Gentlemen.

In the course of a lecture recently delivered in New York, Dr. Lyman said: —"Heart disease, among both ladies and gentlemen, is the one most in vogue at present. A synonym for pseudo heart disease is indigestion. False modes of dress, by crowding the heart, cause it to beat irregular. Remedy the dress, and the heart will healthfully perform its functions. The heart is almost the last organ to become diseased, because it has a great work to do. Nature made it strong and supplied it with as few nerves as possible. Women who faint, as a rule, have too small cavities for heart and lungs. Fainting is a provision of nature for the reinstatement of the body, by allowing the heart a brief respite. When the stomach is unduly distended by food, the heart is crowded and complains. Good, straight shoulders are highley essential to woman. If she possess an erect form, a woman's heart has a better opportunity to beat evenly and healthfully. Many mistake a palpitating sensation of the muscular wall of that portion of the stomach nearest the heart for an affection of the heart. Adipose or fatty accumulation around the heart will often render its bearing labored or heavey. The heart is not, however, diseased; it is only working under difficulties. Prostration also affects the beating of the heart, causing it to pulsate more rapidly. Strength will remove this difficulty. It is a theory with some physicians that in a natural life the heart beats only a given number of times. If this be so, running up and down stairs, intense excitement, hury, by increasing the number of heart-beats in a minute, diminish the length of one's life. It is a well known fact that a race horse is not long-lived, because, having such a demand made upon the action of its heart, the heart-muscles wear out sooner than they otherwise would."

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in his market. Every dealer should keep it.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

TEAS&COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T.C.JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.

CHEAPEST
Flour and Grocery House
IN PITTSBURGH.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
The Great White River Flour.
Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

Massachusetts contemplates the immediate establishment of a University of Modern Languages. The trustees of the institution include many of the first educators of the country and a number of foreign consuls.

Special Notice.

C. Wattley & Co., 123 Federal street, Allegheny, wish to call special attention to the opening of their second importation for this season of Hamburg embroideries, consisting of eight hundred pieces. These goods are manufactured specially for this firm, and will be sold 25 per cent. less than the market price.

Strawberry Festival.

The Shady Side, Oakland and Bellefield folks cannot enjoy an evening better than by going to the festival this (Tuesday) evening, at the school room of the Bellefield Presbyterian church. Admission free.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING—either with or without power; ground floor. Address, with description, location and price, Post-office Lock Box 472.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—ONE acquainted with furnace work. Apply with testimonials to the G. P. W. Iron and Coal Co., Port Washington, Ohio. W. B. RENNIE, Manager.

WANTED—DRUGGIST—A GOOD Druggist, one who understands the business, and will be capable of having control of a Store. Apply to J. C. DAVIDSON, Wampum, Lawrence county, Pa.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PARTNER—A SILENT or Special Partner for a term of three years, with a capital of $5,000, to take an interest in an old established and good paying business. Principal and profits secured. Address B. B., this office.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS and Lodgers in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 65 Ledlie street, Allegheny city.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—Three Planers and Matchers; one 10 by 20, two 8 by 20 and one 7 by 14 inch Engines; one Drill Press and one Sturtevant Fan, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—IN Fourteenth Ward, on Atwood street, near Oakland Car Station; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of THOS. F. STEWART, No. 48 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A THREE YEAR LEASE on a good three-story Brick Wareroom, on Liberty street, suitable for any kind of wholesale business. Also, Office Furniture and Fixtures, &c. For particulars address with full name, J. B., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST Grocery, Liquor and Feed Stores in the two cities. I have made over twenty-five thousand dollars in less than four years; will show my books and give satisfaction. A sure fortune for two energetic young men. Will rent both Stores low to good parties. Reason for selling, to quit the business. Will take Real Estate or give time on improved paper. Don't apply if you don't mean business. J. M. P., this office.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM SITUATE in Armstrong County, Pa. Good farming land, with Dwelling of four rooms, young Orchard of 60 trees. Will be sold low, or would exchange for city property. Also, 10 Building Lots situate in Sixteenth Ward, between the two greatest thoroughfares in the city (Penn and Liberty Avenues). Will be sold on long payments. Apply to C. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second-hand—Double flued Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 pounds steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers very cheap for cash or its equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SECOND STORY FRONT Room, with Bathroom in rear, suitable for a Dentist. Location unsurpassed. Call at 65 Fulton street, near Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

NOTICES.

☞ TO OWNERS OF DEAD ANIMALS—I am now prepared to remove dead animals from the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Orders may be left at the office of the Board of Health, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, and City Hall, Allegheny City.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ NOTICE—THE FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL CONGREGATION being about to build a new Church and School House on the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, offer for rent the houses situated on Smithfield street, between Sixth avenue and Strawberry alley, on a lease of twenty-five years. For further information apply to the Trustees of the Congregation.

PETER DRESSLER,
JOHN SEIFERTH,
FREDERICK WILHARM.

☞ OFFICE UNION BRIDGE COMPANY—

NOTICE TO RIVERMEN.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the navigation of the Allegheny River, that on and after JUNE 8th, 1874, the channel from South Abutment to Pier No. 4, (distance 212 feet), will be temporarily obstructed by the false work of the first span of Union Bridge. The Contractor will keep Red Light by night, as signal of danger.

By order Board of Directors,
F. W. SMITH,
Chief Engineer.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1874.

☞ NOTICE TO CREDITORS
OF THE
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, May 29, 1874.

In consequence of the inability of certain of the large creditors to be represented at the meeting on Tuesday next, of which I have been advised, it is deemed desirable to postpone the meeting called for that day until TUESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JUNE, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., by which time we expect to have all the data relating to the company, including its business from the beginning of the year until the first of June, in shape to present to those interested.

JOHN SCOTT,
President.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.....GEORGE R. SNOWDEN.
JAS. R. & GEO. R. SNOWDEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
NO. 522 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,
PORK PACKERS,
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Curers of the Celebrated
STAR-ANCHOR BRAND EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS.
281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

In Store.
50 bales HOPS, Wisconsin and New York;
50 bags PRIME TIMOTHY SEED;
50 barrels HALVES DRIED PEACHES.
IN ELEVATOR:
3 cars PRIME WHEAT;
1 car PRIME WHITE OATS.
TO ARRIVE:
3 cars WHITE OATS;
3 cars SHELLED CORN;
2 cars WHEAT.
BUTTER, EGGS and PRODUCE GENERALLY
Daily, For Sale by
D. McMILLAN & CO,
347 LIBERTY STREET.

Jesse H. Lippincott,
231 LIBERTY STREET.

CANNED GOODS.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCKS
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Look at our Line of rapid selling articles, in tins and bottles, for Lunches, Excursions, Pic-Nics, Parties, &c.

California Salmon in one lb. cans,
California Salmon in two lb. cans,
California Salmon in two and a half lb. cans,
Spiced Salmon in one lb. cans,
Spiced Salmon in two lb. cans,
Spiced Salmon in three lb. cans,
Fresh Lobster in one lb. cans,
Fresh Lobster in two lb. cans,
Pickled Lobster in quart bottles,
Cove Oysters in one lb. cans,
Cove Oysters in two lb. cans,
Spiced Oysters in one lb. cans,
Spiced Oysters in two lb. cans,
Pickled Oysters in quart bottles,
Fresh Clams in one lb. cans,
Fresh Clams in two lb. cans,
Golden Pie Pumpkin in three lb. cans.

ENGLISH PICKLES,

Eight Varieties, in Pints and Quarts, (Our Own Importation.)

Sardines, quarter boxes, small fish,
Sardines, half boxes, small fish,
American Sardines in fine oil,
Ocean Trout for Lunch.
Genuine French Mustard,
Genuine Olive Oil.

The sale of our General Line of Goods at the Lowest Prices of the Season still goes on. In many instances we are glad to duplicate eastern purchases

Without Charging for Freight.

THIS IS NOT A RETAIL HOUSE.

Jesse H. Lippincott,
231 LIBERTY STREET.

Lowest Prices Yet Reached!

CHOICE NEW PRINTS, 8 1-2c.
LINEN SUITINGS,
GRASS SUITINGS,
STRIPED SKIRTINGS.
French and American Chintzes.
WHITTENTON, EVERETT, YORK AND PHILADELPHIA COTTONADES.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

The Snowdon Heater
INSURES
STEAM BOILERS
Against Injury caused by a Low Temperature of Feed Water.
CIRCULARS AND PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND LIBERTY STREET.

RANDOLPH'S
FINE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
87 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Boys and Children's Clothing, A Specialty

Duquesne Brass Works and Foundry
S. CADMAN & SON,
Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.
AGENTS FOR COPE & MAXWELL'S PUMPING MACHINERY AND BOILER FEEDERS.
☞ SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
CORNER DUQUESNE WAY AND SIXTH ST.

To Our Customers!
WE OFFER
NEW SHIRTING PRINTS,
NEW FANCY PRINTS,
NEW LANCASTER GINGHAMS.
ALSO,
DOUBLE AND TWIST COTTONADES,
YORK COTTONADES, RED TABLEDAMASK,
KENTUCKY JEANS, CORSET JEANS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
WHITE PIQUES, BUFF PIQUES,
FANCY CASSIMERES, RUFFLED SKIRTS,
TICKINGS, PAPER CAMBRIC.
NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK!
Prices Lower Than Since 1860.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

ROBT. ARTHURS..........President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS..........Cashier.
ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
Verona Borough Bonds.
Eight Per Cent. Bonds, free from taxation, at Par and Accrued Interest.
No. 16 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JNO. J. McDERMOTT,
53 Ninth St., late Hand St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN
TEAS.

W. G. DUNSEATH,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,
67 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
☞ WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874.

THE Rhode Island Senatorial election, postponed from last Friday, will be taken up by the Legislature of that State again to-day.

THE "oldest" prates about its "influence." It hasn't influence enough to affect a crowd that could be wheeled in a hand car.

ANOTHER attempt is to be made this week to secure the passage in the House of that venerable swindle, the Bayfield and St. Croix land grant extension. Kill it.

THE brilliant Hibernian of the New York *Herald* says the third-term question "divides itself into two parts." So it does—and the first part is wholly, and the next half ended.

RUMORS come from Washington of a probable reconciliation between President GRANT and CARL SCHURZ. The inevitable JONES is said to be doing the olive-branch business in this instance.

JONES—the GOD-made money man—is understood to be a bachelor; but if he should ever marry and become the father of a son, he will probably bring him up as a rigid Aaronite, or, in other words, as a worshipper of the golden calf.

BROOKLYN'S civic crown at the Centennial will, according to the *Argus* of that city, most likely be inscribed with the proud motto: "We have the strongest laws for the protection of crime; the other classes must look out for themselves." Brooklyn is a Democratic stronghold, and the *Argus* is a Democratic journal.

IT IS predicted by the Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, whose session at Mechanicsburg closed last Saturday, that the Commonwealth would have fully a thousand granges next January, with a membership of over fifty thousand. That's all right; the farmers have no legitimate grievances which the Republican party is not able and willing to redress.

A BRACE of managing Brooklyn politicians—both of them Democrats and one of them an Alderman—indicted for ballot-box stuffing, have just been discharged on account of a defective indictment; and there is great rejoicing among the faithful over the release of these devoted martyrs, who were patriotic enough to vote a dozen times instead of once.

RECENTLY an English woman, to shield her husband, who was charged with removing the end of her nose, swore that she bit it off herself. After this we are almost prepared to believe in the capability of the Democratic party for self-reform, and in the power of a man to lift himself from the ground by the slack of his own breeches.

THE question of who shall succeed ex-Vice President HAMLIN in the United States Senate is beginning to be discussed with considerable interest in Maine. Three candidates are already in the field—Governor PERHAM, Hon. J. H. DRUMMOND and Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN. It is hardly expected that Senator HAMLIN will be his own successor.

THIS is the simple, yet comprehensive platform of a leading Democratic paper of Missouri: "Decentralization! Individual Freedom! Down with all compulsory laws!" If that editor had formed one of the party in the Wilderness, he would undoubtedly have denounced the Ten Commandments as a piece of harrassing and grossly impertinent legislation.

IT BEGINS to look as if General BUTLER were either guilty of a little treachery, or a good deal of apathy, in connection with the Civil Rights bill, in permitting it to slumber in the Judiciary Committee, of which he is Chairman, after having agreed to re-report it. Or has he, too, been scared by the statement that it would be certain to get strangled in the White House, in the event of its passage?

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $10,680,141, against $6,218,013 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January foot up $198,652,429, against $198,860,823 for the corresponding period of 1873. The exports of gold and silver for last week were $1,829,024, making, with $31,139,467 previously reported, $32,968,491 since the first of January. We are still buying too much and selling too little.

REFERRING to a report that the President will probably appoint Governor SHEPHERD as one of the new Commissioners of the District of Columbia who are to have charge of matters during the Congressional recess, the Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times* confesses that he cannot see with what propriety the President can nominate censured men to be Commissioners under the new law. Is it any more improper than the appointment of a censured Cabinet official to a Judgeship of the United States Court of Claims?

A GOOD many people are beginning to think it is time the Senate passed the House bill to abolish the Western Judicial district of Arkansas. The bill was the result of a long and thorough investigation by the proper Committee, and was unanimously passed by the lower branch of Congress. It is now in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and should be reported favorably without further delay—all the more for the reason that it legislates out of office the corrupt Federal Judge and equally corrupt Federal Marshal of the district, under whose joint maladministration the expenditures of the district have reached the enormous sum of a quarter of a million dollars a year.

MIXED metaphor: A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, in his description of the proceedings of the late convention of Indiana "Independents," observes of one of the principal speakers that he was "hurled into the deadly breach," suggesting the red heroism of battle and the crimson glory of the forlorn hope. Then the writer remarks that the orator "inundated the amphitheatre with a flood of statistics," suggesting the breaking away of the dam of a reservoir or some other dam, and concluding by saying, "the chairman solemnly sawed him off," suggesting surgery. This is nearly equal to Sir BOYLE ROCHE'S immortal exordium: "Mr. Speaker, I smell a rat; I see him floating in the air; but I shall yet nip him in the bud."

BOSTON is a city of "notions." Its latest notion is a railroad to tap the traffic of the Great West through Georgian bay and Lake Huron, via Ottawa. The line brings Boston two hundred and fifty miles nearer Georgian bay than New York is to Chicago. There are only sixty miles to be built this side of the St. Lawrence, and the Dominion is filling up the gap on the other side. The harbors of Georgian Bay are claimed as the natural grain depots for the Atlantic, and the Hub is going to see what can be done in the matter of erecting elevators, etc., at that point, thus avoiding any quarrel with New York interests over accommodations at Chicago, and securing and controlling a heavy grain trade of her own. She has already commenced resolving about it.

CARL SCHURZ'S paper, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, says, speaking of the recent Indiana and Illinois Conventions: "What was lost in Cincinnati in 1872 the Independents have again taken up with fresh courage; once more, then, people have a right to hope." Just so: Does our buoyant contemporary happen to remember the biography of poor JIM LEAF, as related by his feeble-minded mother in one of the HARDY novels? "To-morrow is poor JIM'S birthday. He'd ha' been twenty-six if he'd lived till to-morrow. Mother'd never have had to work in her old age if he had continued strong, poor JIM!" "What was his age when he died?" asked a sympathetic listener. "Four hours and twenty minutes, poor JIM. 'A was born as might be at night, and 'a didn't last as might be till the morning. No, 'a didn't last."

A SCIENTIFIC correspondent of an Albany paper communicates the results of some experiments made by him with silica and alumina, in which he claims to have discovered a more perfect refractory compound than any heretofore known. The mineral is reduced to an impalpable powder, and moulded and shaped by the aid of white clay. A set of stove linings was made from these mineral powders, in equal proportions with white clay, which resisted the strongest heat. A sample of the material was placed in a gas retort at Schenectady, where the heat was uniformly thirty-three hundred degrees, and kept there for thirty-five consecutive days. When taken out the sample was intact, even the sharp edges showing no sign of disintegration. This is a most important discovery. If it can be practically applied, it will prove of almost incalculable value in the manufacture of iron, and in the use of stoves, furnaces, and many other directions.

SUNDAY LAWS IN ENGLAND.

A local German paper which, as we have before remarked, makes the Sunday question a specialty, yesterday devoted nearly a column of its space to the subject of the "Puritan Sunday in England." It is gratifying to see that our able contemporary is beginning to extend its view. Unless memory leads us astray, our neighbor has, occasionally at least, sneered at the American habit of Sabbath keeping as a backwoods institution. At any rate, the notion is not uncommon among our German brethren that the newness of the land and the consequent crudeness of its civilization have much to do with the Sabbatarian rigor of the native population. Indeed we once heard a distinguished traveler, who is also a professor in a German University, declare in the most emphatic terms that the American Sunday is utterly incompatible with civilization. It is true that the serenity of the excellent professor and scientific explorer had been greatly disturbed that day—it was Sunday—by the difficulty he had found in getting a glass of beer. A paroxysm of legality was just then prevailing in Pittsburgh, and the Professor, a stranger in the city, knew nothing of the multitudinous ways in which law and transgression are here brought into harmony. Certainly in the full exercise of his normal memory and sagacity, the Professor would have remembered that strict Sunday observance is not peculiar to the United States but distinguishes Great Britain also, whose civilization he would hardly have felt at liberty to set aside with so much confidence. In fact, whoever knows anything of British history knows that Sunday observance is an important element in British civilization, the cizilization which all the English colonies have received from the mother country and which all of them have retained with more or less tenacity and have cherished and developed with greater or less fidelity and success. If persons born and brought up on the continent of Europe who assail the American Sunday, would learn to look at the subject from the point of view thus indicated, they might get rid of some of the delusions which at present disturb their judgments. There can be little doubt that, for one thing, "hypocrisy" and "sanctimony" would then seem to them much less prominent than hitherto in the character and zeal of their opponents.

The debate in the House of Commons to which our local contemporary directs attention regarded the question of opening the public libraries, reading rooms, picture galleries, etc., on Sunday for the entertainment and instruction of the public. It is many years now since this subject began to be agitated. In 1860, thousands of educated Englishmen, many of them leading names in literature and science, signed a petition which was designed to effect the change referred to. It produced no effect, but its object has never been lost sight of, and the agitation of the subject has never since wholly ceased. It does not appear, however, that the proposed reform has made as much impression upon the minds of the ruling classes as might have been expected. When the debate just referred to came to a close in a vote of the House of Commons, only eighty-six members voted for, while two hundred and seventy-one voted against the proposition. Mr. TAYLOR, the author of the motion, made a long speech in its favor, in which he presented Archdeacon PALEY'S view of Sunday as the only view maintainable on the authority of scripture and history, and the present English Sunday laws were held up to scorn as barbarous relics of the Puritan rule. Characteristically Mr. TAYLOR told his hearers that if they could vote on the question secretly there would be, he was sure, a large majority in favor of his bill.

It is, however, certain that the weight of public opinion in England is overwhelmingly on the side of the Sunday laws as they exist, and the recent reaction in the direction of conservatism seems to have included a certain Sabbatarian tendency. Many of the educated classes, it seems, would gladly see the museums, reading rooms and picture galleries opened to the people on Sunday, if that change could take place without rendering other changes inevitable. But the one concession would unavoidably be followed by others, and in a few years the "continental Sunday" would be completely established in England, with consequences which the wisest and best Englishmen anticipate with horror. The fact that republicans, free thinkers or positivists, and the "foreign element" in England are the most prominent advocates of the mitigation of the Sunday laws has evidently operated in favor of retaining them as they are. Whether right or wrong, the belief is common that the relaxation of the laws would afford no real benefit to the laboring classes. Comparatively few, it is argued, would take advantage of the change for their own good, while the great multitude would spend the day in ways equally injurious to their health and to their pockets. Even now, as Mr. TAYLOR admitted, there are more cases of drunkenness on Sunday than on other days among the working classes, and until they are better educated, there is no reason to expect that any additional freedom on the day would be used by them for the advantage of either themselves or their families.

It is a fact not easily accounted for, that English working men seem to a great degree destitute of the tastes which lead Frenchmen and Germans of the same class to seek their enjoyments in the midst of their families. The late Lord LYTTON somewhere illustrates the difference by relating a piece of his own experience. Riding in Normandy one fine Sunday evening, he overheard a French peasant decline the convivial invitation of his companion. "No, thank you," he said, "I must go to the grove-meeting for the sake of my wife and the young people, dear souls!" The next Sunday Lord LYTON was in Sussex, and as he rode by a cottage, he heard a laborer who had just left it, say to a big boy swinging on a gate: "You sees to the sow, Jim, there's a good un; I be's just a-going to the Blue Lion, to get rid of the missus and the brats, rot 'em." Comment or application is unnecessary.

LAST Saturday's Albany *Argus*—one of the leading Democratic papers of New York—makes the positive declaration that there is a secret, oath-bound organization of the Democratic party of that city, whose object is almost as criminal as that of the Kuklux banditti of the South. It says:

> "We speak advisedly when we assert that since 1869 there has existed in this city a secret and oath-bound organization for the purpose of controlling the Democratic party. * * * * Having control of the organization, there was not to be an inspector of elections who was not a member of the oath-bound league. No matter what the votes cast might determine, the inspectors were instructed by the leaders to return as elected such men as they might select. No man was to have influence with the general committee who was not an oath-bound member of the Kuklux. And when nominations were made by conventions, this secret conclave was to decide whether they should be elected or not. Oaths outside of the secret conspiracy were regarded as of no account, and every member was held to a strict account for the performance of his duty to the Kuklux. * * * * Men who committed crimes were promised immunity from the laws of the land. The jury box was to be invaded by the same infamies that had thwarted and overthrown the liberties and wishes of the electors at the ballot box, and crimes of the most infamous character were by this means to be defended. And infamy and wickedness went even to the lowest depths of crime, when plans were laid to put men out of the way who might obstruct the complete prosecution of the designs of these daring and unscrupulous plotters!"

And yet—as the Troy *Times* forcibly observes—knowing all the while that this organization was in existence, the *Argus* supported its candidates and sought to increase the power for evil of the depraved conspirators whom it now denounces, not longer ago than last spring supporting one of the chiefs of the gang for the important office of Mayor of the Capital City of the Empire State of the Union. Such is the crew, and such are the papers, that demand the overthrow of the Republican party on account of its "corruption," and the delivery of the control of affairs, State and National, into their hands. Faugh!

THE mining interests of Nova Scotia, as well as those on this side of the border, are very much depressed at present. There is said to be no demand for coal in any part of the Dominion. The stocks of last fall were large, and the winter consumption much smaller than anticipated. A correspondent of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* says that no great activity is looked for until mid-summer, when consumers will probably begin to inquire for fresh supplies. The reduced price of coal in England also threatens to check the trade with the St. Lawrence, while the doubt as to the reciprocity treaty, coupled with strong competition from the operators of bituminous mines on our side, has brought freight shipments almost to a standstill. Contracts are freely offered at much reduced rates merely for the sake of keeping the mines open.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Tom Collins, Tom Collins, beware of the day,
When mortals shall meet thee in battle array."

The modesty of the *Gazette* will, we fear, yet be the death of it.

"Tom Collins" is sloshing around in the rural districts with great success.

The "small package" column of the Buffalo *Express* has died from a famine of brains.

The shad season has nearly closed, and Perkins, of the Cincinnati *Times*, hasn't improved one whit.

The American Catholic pilgrimage to Rome will probably lead to the creation of an American cardinal.

Shaksperean students are again discussing the question who wrote "The Taming of the Shrew." She never was tamed.

Every one wants specie payments, but they want resumption brought about in a way to cause the least distress possible.

The San Francisco friends of woman suffrage manifest great wrath at the advent of those New York outcasts, the Woodhull gang.

In one sense General Butler has a great advantage over Gambetta. Nobody could possibly slap all the "cheek" of the former at once.

These are the days when all who can treat themselves to the pleasure of a vacation begin to think upon where they shall spend it.

Rarely, it is said, since the great lakes were first whitened by sails, has money invested in shipping paid so poorly as at present.

THE *Post* has another attack of prognostications, with melancholy and dismal forebodings. Lunacy often manifests itself in this way.

The Indiana and Illinois plays, entitled "The Farmers' Movement," were based on the farce of "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark left out.

Chicago boasts that nearly seventy-five thousand souls have been added to its population within a year. Another prison will be necessary, soon.

A manufacturing association has offered a prize for "an essay on steel." We have a good mind to submit a copy of the Rochester *Express*.

The question of ordaining women to the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church will almost surely come up in some of the conferences this year.

An epidemic of modesty seems to have broken out among the Congressional backpaysters. Fully three-fourths of them are "declining" renominations.

France last year produced more books than any one of all the countries engaged in literary production. Whether the quality equaled the quantity is not stated.

New York merchants believe that in no year since the war have the essential conditions for a large and satisfactory fall trade been more favorable than now.

A convention of articulation teachers of the deaf and dumb is in session at Worcester, Mass.. This is the second convention of the kind ever held in the United States.

The Wisconsin war between the people and the railroads is waxing warm. There are no less than eleven suits pending against railroads for excessive charges in that State.

These are the days in which the landscape painter is again abroad with nature, studying the face of woods and fields, and catching the passing witchery of clouds and shadows.

The Milton *Miltonian* publishes an appeal signed by two hundred and fifty married and unmarried women, to liquor dealers to abandon the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Chicago to the contrary notwithstanding, St. Louis is really growing. The custom house duties paid there in 1864 were less than $100,000, while this year they will exceed $2,000,000.

Coal of the best quality, existing in quantities sufficient to meet all demands for many years, has recently been discovered in Japan. This is certainly a result of no mean importance.

If Uncle Sam does not mean to take any responsibility, directly or indirectly, for the International Exposition, why does he ask the governments of other nations to be represented at it?

The leading Republican paper of South Carolina has come out in favor of cumulative voting and minority representation. It will change its mind when it has tried the system a while.

A physiologist of high distinction in England, asserts that hydrophobia "originates, whether in man or beast, exclusively by contagion," and adds: "The carriers of contagion are the ownerless dogs of large towns."

The small paragraphist of the Chicago *Post* notices that young people of both sexes, like butter, begin to show the effects of warm weather, because they are softer than they were. The small paragraphist is quite young.

For the first time since the great French war, the public debt of England stands at less than £780,000,000; and more than £51,000,000 of this sum represents the value of a series of temporary annuities, which will expire chiefly in 1885.

A cute Bostonian has just made an invention by which he claims that cars can be run a hundred miles or more an hour without heating the boxes, while only one-half the ordinary power is required. No oil or lubricating substance is said to be necessary.

In future issues of greenbacks the words "United States legal tender note" and "Treasury note" will be omitted, and the title changed to "United States notes," that being the requirement of the law.

The present defective system of reporting wool sales is attracting attention. No distinction is made between the merchandise in transit and that bought for market, besides which, a bale of wool may weigh anywhere from one hundred to five hundred pounds, and according to the different varieties.

PERSONAL.

Philadelphia has invited President Grant and his Cabinet to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of its public buildings on the Fourth of July next.

All the cartoons and comic sketches respecting Bismarck are carefully collected by his daughter and placed in albums. The more absurd the caricatures in the Berlin comic journals the more the prince laughs.

Ezra Alden, a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of John Alden, who came over in the Mayflower and married "Priscilla, the maiden of Plymouth," died in New Hampshire the other day, aged eighty-six.

Clara Morris, the brilliant young actress, has gone to Europe to learn how to poison herself in style. She is to appear in "The Sphinx" next year, and like a faithful devotee to her art, dosen't mean to be outdone even in dying, by any foreigner.

George William Curtis, in his recent Summer eulogy, spoke of Faneuil Hall several times, and at each time pronounced the word Faneuil as though it were spelt Funnil. So did Edward Everett whenever he had occasion to use it. Whence is the authority for such pronunciation?

The Pope's Treasurer has turned out to be a dishonest knave. It has been recently developed that he is a defaulter—the fashionable name for thief—to the amount of 135,000 francs. It would seem that we have fallen upon so dishonest an age that if a financial officer were stationed at the very gates of Paradise, he would bear very close watching.

During the past year there have been elected sixty-two members, of the American Association of Mining Engineers, thirty-eight associates, and thirty-one foreign members, an accession to the Institute of one hundred and thirty-one. The total number of members and associates at present is two hundred and eighty-one, foreign members forty-three, and honorary members four.

A Rhode Island paper reports the following feat of a young theologian, who explained in a short sentence what huge folios have toiled at: "Tommy Howell, can you tell me what is meant by the word miracle, so often used in the Bible which you now hold in your hand?" "Yes, Miss Harvey, I think I can. Ma says if you and Captain Smith, who was with you at the Presbyterian picnic, don't marry pretty soon it will be a miracle."

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Should the Legal Tender Act be Repealed?

[From the New York Bulletin.]

The public are profoundly indebted to the President for the firm stand he has taken in favor of the resumption of specie payments. The country should not, and need not any longer bear the disgrace and the evils of suspension; and General Grant has shown a statesmanly courage in insisting that, so far as his power and prerogatives are concerned, they shall be devoted to the restoration of our finances to the specie basis.

We wish it were possible to speak as approvingly of the method by which he proposes to reach this most desirable consummation. On the contrary, we feel bound to say that, of all possible plans, he has chosen the most objectionable. It would be poor policy to reject any scheme for resumption because it did not happen to be the best conceivable; for the object sought is so important that we could afford to make some needless sacrifices in the effort to attain it. But there are methods which would involve so much financial derangement and so much injustice, and which would so certainly break down when tried, that continued suspension is to be preferred to them; and among this class we must rank the President's scheme.

The President proposes that, on July 1st, 1875, the $382,000,000 of United States notes now outstanding, shall be deprived of their legal tender function, so far as respects all contracts made on and after that date. They would be available for the settlement of all "lawful money" debts contracted prior to that date, and would be purchaseable in the market, at a discount for gold, for such settlements; but beyond this limited use, which would almost cease within half a year from the operation of the repeal, greenbacks would have no use, and could only be held to be presented for payment at the Treasury on or after July, 1876, when, according to the President's scheme, the Treasury would commence to pay its notes in gold, and would sell bonds to provide for such payments.

The first question suggested is—what would be the effect of the sudden withdrawal of $382,000,000 of currency from active circulation? We say "sudden withdrawal;" for, beyond the exceptional temporary uses to which we have just alluded, United States notes would be utterly unavailable for business transactions. It is not for a moment supposable that the community could use a currency in retail payments which, every time it was used, involved a difficult calculation of eighths and quarters of depreciation; such settlements would give rise to endless disputes, cheating and dissatisfaction, resulting in a general refusal to accept the depreciated greenbacks in payments. To answer this question, it is necessary to ascertain the distribution of the legal tenders. The official return of the national banks for February 27th, 1874, shows that those institutions then held $140,000,000 of United States notes, either in their own vaults or on deposit with the Treasury; leaving $242,000,000 in the hands of the public, performing the ordinary functions of circulation. Thirteen months hence, therefore, the public would be instantly deprived of $242,000,000 of the circulating notes by which they now transact their business. The effect of this sudden deprivation of the instruments of exchange may be inferred from our experience when, under Mr. McCulloch's Secretaryship, one-sixtieth of that amount was withdrawn every month—when the severe injury to business compelled the abandonment of contraction. Nearly one-half of the currency by which we make our retail purchases and make our payments of wages would become unavailable for that purpose; and the marketing of the crops, which would commence within a month after this measure went into effect, would in the same proportion be deprived of the instruments by which our products are marketed. It cannot be for a moment doubted that this deprivation of the instruments of transfer would involve a forced suspension to such an extent perhaps never equalled in this or any country. Debts could not be paid, because the money could not be procured for settling them; and the convulsions thus beginning with the retail trade would extend itself through every department of business, resulting in universal panic and suspension. But, it may be replied, "the specie circulation would then come into use and perform the services of the withdrawn greenbacks." In answer, we ask: where is the promised gold and silver? Judging from the accounts of the Treasury and of the banks—the almost exclusive depositories of our gold and silver—$120,000,000 would be a very high estimate of the amount of the precious metals in the Atlantic States, or one-half the amount of the withdrawn greenbacks. How much of this $120,000,000 would be available for general circulation among the people? Literally none, as will appear if we examine the bearings of the President's scheme upon the banks and the Treasury.

Taking the last statement of the national banks as a basis of estimate, the banks (national alone) are required by law to hold $124,000,000 of lawful money as reserves; beside which the State banks would need at least $16,000,000 of coin reserve; making $140,000,000 of specie at least as indispensably required to be held by the banks; which is $40,000,000 more than the whole stock of coin and bullion on this side the Pacific States. So far, therefore, from their being any supply of coin to take the place of the greenbacks withdrawn from active circulation among the people, there would be $40,000,000 less than is imperatively needed to be held in the vaults of the banks. It results, therefore, that, unless the banks were allowed to dispense with one-fourth of their present reserves, they would be driven into suspension, for non-compliance with the law relating to reserves, as much as the trading community would be forced into suspension from the lack of the circulating medium.

This supposition implies the assumption that the banks could acquire and hold all the gold in the country. The assumption, however, is not a tenable one; for the bank do not have it in their power either to acquire what gold they please or to hold what they please. They have now, in their vaults and in the Treasury, apparently, $35,000,000; but probably four-fifths of this belongs to their depositors; and they have nothing on which they could realize to procure any considerable amount of gold; and if they could convert some sort of their assets into gold, they would be liable to have it withdrawn from them by their depositors. Really, therefore, the banks would have no assurance whatever of being able to get and to hold sufficient gold to serve as reserves under the proposed specie basis. Their chances in this respect would be diminished by the fact that on July 1, 1876, the Treasury would commence paying its notes in gold. This would make the Treasury a competitor with the banks for specie; and, on the one hand, the ability of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks would be imperilled by the efforts of the banks to keep their gold, while, on the other, the ability of the banks to maintain payment would be endangered by the necessity of the Treasury to keep a large amount on hand for redemption and interest payments. The Treasury would have a sure gold income of about $500,000 a day from customs, and would have to pay about $100,000,000 per annum for interest on it bonds. It could to this extent command the supply; how far it could further control it, would depend upon the extent to which the government could sell its bonds at par in gold under such a disordered condition of the money market as we have shown these operations are calculated to produce.

Summarizing the whole matter, there would be then three great competitors for gold; (1) the public, to supply the place of $240,000,000 of uncurrent greenbacks; (2) the banks to provide $140,000,000 of reserve; (3) the Treasury, to provide for the demands from noteholders and bondholders, which probably would be considered as calling for a hoard of not less than $40,000,000 to $50,000,000; the aggregate wants of these competitors amounting to about $425,000,000 of gold. To meet this competition we have a supply of about $120,000,000. The problem to be solved is to make this supply meet this demand. We await its solution; maintaining that, unless it can be solved, the President's plan of resumption would be in all its process an utter failure, and attended with the most serious consequences of panic that have ever been witnessed.

The watering places are short of servant girls, and a cry for "help" comes from all quarters.

Plain English.

There is no good reason why an English speaking people should be doctored in Latin. If we should describe the properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the jargon of the profession, not one reader in twenty would understand what it is good for. We prefer to say in simple words that it possesses strengthening, regulating and purifying qualities of the highest order; that the vegetable ingredients of which it is composed are eminently wholesome and salutary, and that the stimulant which is combined with them is the purest that can be manufactured. We prescribe it, not in garbled Latin, but in the good old mother tongue, as a remedy for languor, debility, nervousness, indigestion, liver complaint, fever and ague, constipation, rheumatism and low spirits, and as a preventive of every disease produced by foul air, whether it stagnates in crowded workrooms or imperils life and health in swampy districts and new clearings. So the masses say, and so they have been saying for the last twenty years.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
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TO TOURISTS!
LAKE VIEW HOUSE.

This House is situated on the banks of Lake Erie, one and a half miles from the town of North East, Pa., and fifteen miles east of Erie, on the Lake Shore Railroad. The place has long been known to offer superior inducements as a "SUMMER RESORT" to those who seek quiet and rest from the noise and dust of a city. It has a fine Beach for Bathing, Fishing and Rowing. Groves and Carriage Drives, together with an abundance of Fruits of every variety in their season. Having leased the place, I feel that I shall be able to merit a fair proportion of the pleasure-seeking public. I propose to keep my own Dairy, thereby having fresh milk and butter. The table will be supplied with everything that can be grown on a Lake Farm. To insure accommodation, Rooms should be secured in advance by letter or telegram, addressed to H. S. SOUTHARD, North East, Pa. Ladies without escorts will be met at depot, if notifying the time of their arrival, and guests will receive every attention to render their stay beneficial and agreeable. Price of Board moderate, from $5 00 to $8 00 per week; Day Board $1 50.
The House will be opened JULY 1ST, 1874.
Omnibuses and Carriages running to and from all trains. Fare to grounds 25 cents.
ISAAC ROCKWELL, Proprietor.

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Mineral Springs.

THE BEDFORD SPRINGS will be open for the Reception of Guests on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE. Connections are made with Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., East and West, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., for Passengers from South and West, directly through by rail to Bedford.
Excursion Tickets can be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.
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Price of Water in Barrels, (oak)......$4 25
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Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place.
Apply to or address
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The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.
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WORTH OF
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James Caldwell & Co.
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In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
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In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
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THE PLACE TO BUY
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Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
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The Best Bargains
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At 25c. Black Silk Striped Hernani, well worth 40c.
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Fine, Plain and Striped Hernani, at lowest prices.
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Best Black Dress Silks at exceedingly low prices.
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Everything imaginable in the way of Novelties and Useful Articles, and new ones constantly arriving.

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Jared M. Brush, John Farrell,
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
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ASSETS, $371,679 07. JANUARY 1, 1874.
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JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.
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Largest CHAMPAGNE HOUSE in the city. Also, the Finest Assortment of FRENCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, RHEIN WINE to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

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ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
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OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET.
Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.

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Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; P. B. Veiller, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Spence, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 36 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; R. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

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6 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 15, 1874.

The week opens quietly and with no material change in the money market; some of the banks report themselves without loanable funds and not in condition to extend their discount lines. The demand for money has come from the iron trade, especially from manufacturers in the Mahoning and Shenango districts. The banks also report that since the panic there is a larger amount of foreign paper offered by our merchants and dealers for discount them formerly—paper taken from their customers in settlement of accounts. Country traders instead of depending on their home banks for accommodation or instead of of paying cash, send in their own notes in settlement, and offer to pay the discount. This invoice of commercial paper is in reality but a form of expansion, and shows the want of currency or banking facilities throughout the country, and they form the basis of credits through which our merchants are obtaining the means to carry on their business. While these obligations are fraught with danger to large dealers who must take them, they are cheering signs, in that they indicate that confidence is renewing, and the foundation of increased activity is being laid.

—The railroad earnings for the month of May have been looked for with much interest, as indices of the condition of general trade. A list of thirteen companies shows an aggregate of gross earnings for May amounting to $5,023,098, against $5,022,741 for the same month of last year, being an increase of $357. The road on which the largest increase has occurred is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which shows a gain of nearly $160,000. On other roads there is generally a slight decrease, except on the Chicago and Northwestern. The following are the gross earnings of the respective roads compared with last year:

GROSS EARNINGS DURING MAY.

	1874.	1873.
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Min	$ 86,848	$ 82,682
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Ind	306,478	394,485
Chicago and Northwestern	1,272,293	1,256,072
Illinois Central	647,891	635,458
Michigan Central	*527,595	679,333
Milwaukee and St. Paul	964,800	805,800
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	224,700	250,934
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	244,894	255,876
St. Louis, Alton and T. Haute	89,385	118,422
St. L., A. and T. H. branches	*40,591	51,796
St. Louis and Southwestern	*83,568	119,758
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	93,346	107,135
Toledo, Wabash and Western	420,719	470,598
Total	$5,023,098	$5,022,741
Increase, 1874	357	

*Fourth week 1874 estimated.

This showing would indicate that business has not been as deficient as we had been led to suppose. When we remember that the expenses of the leading roads have been largely reduced, we may calculate that by the end of the year the net earnings will be in excess of last year.

A large dealer in railroad supplies informs us that orders from the roads are coming forward rapidly, though not in large amounts, and that as a result of the rigid curtailment of expenses and reduction of floating debt many roads which were a year ago asking long time on their purchases are now buying for cash. This is but another of the numerous indications of which we have pointed that the railroads of the country are getting into better condition than they have been in for years. Their reports for this year will undoubtedly show a large reduction in their floating debt.

—A Millers' National Convention is just now in sesion at St. Louis—with what particular object in view does not yet appear. The Secretary, in his opening address, intimated that "State organization is what they are after," but in the absence of any explanation as to what that is designed to accomplish, one can only grope in the dark. Another thing the Secretary said was this—He had issued over 2,000 circulars to millers in all parts of the country, and expected to find at least 500 millers present at this Convention, but was sadly disappointed. The millers generally, are a very influential and useful body of men. The farmers could not well get on without them; but heretofore they have been given to quiet ways and to the avoidance of National Conventions. The sad disappointment of the Secretary would seem to warrant the inference that they are of a mind to adhere to the quiet ways still.

—The fifty-sixth annual report of the Quebec bank shows that the net profits for the past year, after providing for everything, amount to $284,522 33. After payment of two dividends of four per cent. each, the rest has been increased by $125,000, and now amounts to $460,000, or 16 per cent. on the capital subscribed.

—The low rates ruling for money have made it necessary for the New England Trust Company to announce that from and after the fifteenth day of June, until the first day of September, 1874, the rate of interest allowed on demand deposits will be reduced to three per cent. per annum.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 15, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M
Gold	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881	116¾	116¾	....	....	116¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121	121	....	....	121
5-20's, 1862	113⅜	113⅜	....	....	113⅜
5-20's, 1864	116⅜	116⅜	....	....	116⅜
5-20's, 1865	117⅜	117⅜	....	....	117⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅜	119⅜	....	....	120
5-20's, 1867	120¼	120¼	....	....	120½
5-20's, 1868	120	120¼	....	....	120¼
10-40's	113¾	113½	....	....	113½
10-40's, coupons	113½	113½	....	....	113½
Currency 6's	114⅜	114⅜	....	....	114⅜
New 5 per cent	113¼	113⅜	....	....	113⅜
Western Union Tel	72	71⅞	71¾	71¾	72
Pacific Mail	41⅜	41⅜	40⅞	....	41
Adams Express	....	107	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	80	....	....	....
American Express	....	60½	....	....	....
United States Express	....	68	....	....	....
New York Central	98	98	97⅞	....	97⅞
Erie	29½	29⅝	29	29⅝	....
Michigan Central	....	73	....	74	....
Michigan Southern	72⅛	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71⅛
Illinois Central	....	95	....	94	....
Cleve. and Pitts	....	87½	....	87½	....
Chicago & Northw'n	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
Do. preferred	....	54	53⅞	54⅛	....
Rock Island	95⅜	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜
St. Paul, common	....	33¼	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	53⅞	53⅜	54	....
Wabash, common	34	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
Fort Wayne	....	94	....	94⅛	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	23	23⅜	23	....
Union Pacific	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24½
Chicago and Alton	....	101	....	102	....
Harlem	....	127	....	127	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	....	24
Tenn. State bonds, old	....	81¾	....	....	81
Do. new	....	81	....	....	80½
South Carolinas, April	....	....	....	....	19
Do July	....	....	....	....	15
Missouri 6's	....	96½	....	....	97

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49½	49¾
Pennsylvania scrip	101½	....
Reading	56⅞	57
United Companies of New Jersey	125	....
Oil Creek	4	....
Lehigh Valley	61	....
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's	80	....
Central Transportation Company	44	....
Empire Transportation Company	....	....
Pan Handle 7's	66½	67¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

The market to-day was usually rather steady in tone, a tolerable jobbing business being transacted in all branches of trade. The grain markets continued firm with a slight upward tendency. Cheese is lower with an active trade. The advance in provisions noted in Saturday's report took effect to-day. The activity heretofore noted in that branch of trade continues.

The receipts of the different articles of produce by rail and river, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	860	Cheese, bxs	55
Corn, sacks	170	Wheat, sks	680
Rye, sacks	119	Oats, sacks	252
Butter, pkgs	33	Bacon, tres	86
Potatoes, bush	135		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On smaller sales dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market continued firm to-day, and the upward tendency noted in Saturday's transactions was apparent to-day. Prices however, are not much changed. Wheat is rather quiet, but somewhat firmer than heretofore, at $1 38@1 43 for red winter; $1 45@1 50 for amber. We note the sale of 1 car of red winter wheat at $1 40. Corn is stronger in tone and is fairly quotable at 80@81c for prime yellow ear. Receipts have been very light for some time, and ear corn is scarce; shelled is more plentiful, but still is in good demand and stronger. Oats are firm and show a slight upward tendency at 60@61c for white, 58@59c for mixed. Rye and barley are nominal. Sales in a jobbing way, and to country trade were moderate to-day, at 3@5c above quotations. Receipts of grain for four days have fallen off considerably.

FLOUR—The trade in flour was moderately active, dealers being kept tolerably busy supplying regular customers. Quotations are unchanged, as follows: St. Louis $9 00@10 00 ⅌ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ⅌ bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Supply free and tendency toward an easier market. We quote at $25 00@26 00 ⅌ ton from store, and $23 00@24 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $25 00@26 00; common to good $22 00@23 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ⅌ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is firm, and prices are a shade higher, though not quotably changed; we quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ cwt.; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 70@1 75 ⅌ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Still continues weak and prices are down to the bottom again. For choice 15c is all that can be obtained and inferior grades can hardly be given away at any price. The market is overstocked and buyers have it all their own way.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 60@2 65; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 30@32c ⅌ ℔.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 80c ⅌ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

CHICKENS—Live 65@75c@$1 00 ⅌ pair as to size—market good.

CHEESE—The market is still active at a shade lower prices. We quote at 14c for Ohio factory; 11@12c for Western Reserve dairy; 14@14½c for Sweitzer.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ⅌ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ⅌ ℔; choice peaches 13c ⅌ ℔; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—The supply is good and demand active at 17c ⅌ doz. for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ⅌ ℔ 73c; No. 2 ⅌ ℔ 60c.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@35c ⅌ ℔; old stock 10@15c ⅌ ℔.

HONEY—Clover 35c ⅌ ℔; buckwheat blossom 25c.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ⅌ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ⅌ box.

POTATOES—The market for old stock is weak, dull and entirely in buyer's favor. Quotations are $1 15@1 25 for peachblows from store, but sales are made at considerable concessions from that rate. New potatoes are scarce, although a little more plentiful than at the close of last week. We quote at $7 50@8 00 ⅌ barel.

GROCERIES.

The wholesale grocers generally report a moderately active and firm market, and unchanged prices. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees. ⅌ ℔.		Oolong	25 @ 85
Fancy	25½c	Fancy	$1 00
Choice	24½c	Souchong	25 @ 85
Prime	23 c	*Molasses.* ⅌ gal.	
Good	22 c	Strictly chce N O	@88c
Java	33 c	Good	@83c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	@85c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Demerara	65@70c
Loose	27½c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white drips	@75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@65c
Standard A	10¼c	Lower grades, as to quality	45@50c
Standard B	10⅛c	*Rice.* ⅌ ℔.	
Standard C	10¼c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard hards	11⅜c	Patna	8@8½c
Franklin extra	9¾c	Rangoon	@ 8c
American extra C	9¾c	*Raisins.*	
Tea.		Layers, ⅌ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Valentias, ⅌ ℔	13@14c
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	55c@$1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The trade continues active at the advanced rates, which take effect to-day. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ⅌ ℔, 14½c; shoulders, canvassed, ⅌ ℔, 9½c; breakfast bacon, clear 13c; short rib 12½c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, ⅌ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ⅌ ℔ 8½c; rib sides, do, 10¾c; short rib sides, do, 11¼c; clear sides, do, 11½c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $19 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ⅌ ℔, 12¼; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 12¾c; ½ bbls, ds, 13¼c, buckets, do, 13¾c; in 3 ℔ caddies, do, 14¼c; in 5 ℔ caddies, do, 14c; in 3 ℔ pails, do, 15¼c; in 5 ℔ pails, do, 15c; in 6 ℔ pails, do, 14¾c.

FISH—Trade moderately active. Prices are unchanged as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $31 00 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 mess do, $26 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $18 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 50; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 ⅌ bbl. New No. 3 mackerel $14 25. Georges codfish $6 50 ⅌ 100; medium do $5 00; Lake trout $7 50; white fish $7 50; Lake herring $5 50 ⅌ bbl; Potomac herring, bbls $6 75; hlf bbls $3 63; Potomac shad, hlf bbls $7 00; Burlington herring, sugar-cured, 50 in a box, $1 75. On hlf bbls 32c for extra packing is charged.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 13c ⅌ gall; in car lots at the usual deduction. Market very dull.

COUNTRY BACON—Market active and firm: hams 10@11c ⅌ ℔; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7¾c. Country lard 9@10c, as to quality.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained 90@92c ⅌ gallon; summer 87@89c; No. 2, 67@72c.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ⅌ ℔ for prime and 6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined 4½@4¾c; common 3¾@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c pearls 10c. Market very dull.

ALES—X $9 00 ⅌ bbl; XX $10 00 ⅌ bbl; India ale $11 00 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gal, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gals, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ⅌ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ⅌ dozen.

BROOM CORN—In fair demand. We note sales of Harl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c; ⅌ ℔.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ⅌ doz; ½-℔ cans $3 00; 1-℔ cans $5 50; 5-℔ cans $26 00; 10-℔ boxes 40c ⅌ ℔.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A brown cottons, 11c; Eagle, 11c; Idaho, 10½c; Duquesne, 9½c; Magnolia, 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook, 10½c; Pittsburgh family, 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 35c; do 2½, 40c; do 3 bus bags 50c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11; ginger snaps 12c; oysters crackers 6½c; soda crackers 6½c; sugar crackers 9@9½c; butter crackers 6½c; water crackers 6½c ⅌ ℔.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ⅌ ℔, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4¼@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw, news, 4@11c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ⅌ ℔.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made $6 00 ⅌ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ⅌ ℔ and woolen at ½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ⅌ bbl, $1 60, jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote highwines at $1 00½ ⅌ gall.

WOOL—The movement of wool is more active. We note the purchase of a lot of about a thousand pounds tu b washed at 45c. Prices are without any alterations in quotations, which are as follows:

Fine fleece	43@44c	Medium fleece	40@42c
Tubwashed	43@45c	Common fleece	37@38c
Combing	50@ c	Pulled wools	30@35c
Unwashed	28@30c		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, June 16, 1874.

REMARKS—There is a somewhat more encouraging tone in the market for crude to-day, prices being a little firmer, although not quotably advanced. In refined the market continues dull and weak at very low prices. If the upward tendency of the crude market takes effect, however, it will not be long before the prices of refined begin to mount upward. There does not, however, seem to be a certainty that the long-looked-for rise has come at last. It is only known that there are indications that an upward movement may take place. Hopes, however, are not necessarily prophecies, and we may express a hope that the oil market will soon reach a point where an active business can be sustained at fair rates.

CRUDE.

The market is somewhat firmer, and in seller's favor. United is quoted at $1 15 at river; 85@87½c at wells. Sales as follows were reported at

PARKER'S:

3,000 bbls United, at wells 85c
1,000 bbls United, at wells 82½c
2,000 bbls United, at wells 87½c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 ⅌ bbl; at wells 60c. Market dull.

REFINED.

The home refined market continues dull, with carbon oil, in car lots, quoted at 11c f. o. b. at works.

New York—The market is steadier. Refined is quoted at 13@13¼c; July 13½c asked. Sales of 15,000 barrels reported.

Philadelphia.—Market quiet; spot 13c; July 13½c.

OIL BARRELS

quiet; city $1 55; country $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, June 15—The *Courier* says: The market gradually grew stronger during the day, and in consequence holders were firm. At the close $1 15 was bid freely, and in some instances $1 17½ was bid on the upper road. At Parkers the same strong feeling prevailed, and there is a fair prospect of a rapid advance. Sales:

1,700 bbls, upper road, spot $1 15
3,000 bbls, upper road, spot 1 17½
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells 85
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells 87½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells 82½

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 15.—The market is steady at $1 00@1 05.

ROUSEVILLE, June 15.—The market is firm at $1 00@1 05.

TIDIOUTE, June 15.—The market is firmer; no oil is offering; 80@82½c at wells.

OIL CITY, June 15.—The market is quiet but firm at $1 15@1 20.

TITUSVILLE, June 15.—The market is quiet and quoted at $1 15.

PARKER'S, June 15.—United is quoted about 85c at wells.

NEW YORK, June 15, closing 13.—Oil higher with a better inquiry from shippers. Crude in bulk 5¼c; do shipping 9¼@9½c; refined 13c bid; 13¼c asked, prompt; 13½c bid for July; cases 17½c; naphtha 7½c; sales of 5,000 bbls crude in bulk, for July, 5¼c; 8,000 bbls crude in shipping order, on private terms; 5,000 bbls refined, spot, 13c; 5,000 bbls, July, 13½c; 25,000 bbls, 1st to 10th of July, 13½c. Philadelphia delivery advanced: prices asked for refined are 13@13¼c, prompt; 13¼@13½c July.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The market is quiet; S. W. 13c; crude 4¾c; cases 17½c; sales none; futures July 13½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper,	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Gallagher	Holdships O W	383
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam O W	237
Fisher Bros	Cochrane O W	918
McKelvey	Star O W	535

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Holdships O W	383	Cochrane O W	918
Sunbeam O W	237	Star O W	535
Total			2,073

Crude Oil Received by W. P. R. R.

The following is the amount of crude oil shipped to refineries on the West Penn Railroad from January 1st to June 1st, 1874:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
January	21,980	April	24,946
February	9,124	May	18,903
March	41,096		
Total			121,049

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

The total amount of refined oil shipped East by the Allegheny Valley Railroad since January 1st is as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
January	69,625	April	91,861
February	44,017	May	83,411
March	44,004		
Total			332,918

The amount of refined oil shipped East daily per Allegheny Valley Railroad since June 3d, 1874, is as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
June 4	2,996	June 10	2,214
June 5	2,083	June 11	1,131
June 6	2,171	June 12	293
June 8	1,957	June 13	1,177
June 9	1,699	June 15	2,004
Total			17,725

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Cattle—Receipts 6,500 head. Market for the best grades is fairly active and firm. Fair to choice shipping steers sold at $5 00@6 15; extra $6 20@6 30; through Texans sold at $3 00@3 50; fair corn fed $4 50; shipments 1,400 head.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head. The market was fairly active and steady at $4 90@5 50 for poor to medium; $5 00@6 00 for good to really choice, closing rather quiet; shipments 8,760 head.

Sheep—Receipts 900 head. The market is quiet and unchanged; choice to extra shorn sold at $5 62@6 50.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Flour quiet and unchange. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 23¾; No. 2, $1 21⅛. Oats—demand good at full prices; No. 2 46c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 62½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 84c. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1, $1 30; No. 3, 95c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

REMARKS—There was considerable grumbling about the state of the market in the Allegheny stock yards to-day. Particularly was this noticeable with regard to cattle. It is alleged that prime 1,400 to 1,500 bullocks cost nearly as much in Chicago as they can be sold for in this market, to say nothing of freight, feed, time, and profit. As an illustration: A lot of six cars prime top beef cattle were purchased in Chicago at $6 70@6 75, and were disposed of to-day at $7 12@7 25. After paying all legitimate expenses a Philadelphia lawyer would be puzzled to see where the profits come in. Owing to the high prices demanded for prime beef cattle local butchers have fallen back to a great extent upon light stock and "grassers" until such times as they can secure choice heavy cattle at rates which will pay to slaughter. The run of cattle to-day differed but little from that of last Monday either as to number or quality. The prices demanded, and in most cases received, were much the same as those ruling one week ago. Taken altogether the cattle trade was unsatisfactory, and we suspect that a number of shippers lost money.

The run of hogs was very light, not reaching over 200 head. The market was dull and draggy all forenoon, particularly for heavy fat hogs. During the heated term there will be a light demand for hogs in this market, particularly the heavy grades. Good light pigs will find much readier sale for some time to come than heavy fat hogs.

With regard to sheep we hardly know what to say. The number on sale, including lambs, was estimated as high as 1,500 head, including all grades and conditions. The great bulk of the offerings were driven in from the surrounding counties and from East Liberty, where they had tried their luck last week. It is more than likely that some graziers will step in ere the day closes and make some heavy purchases which will lessen the stock in the pens. Prices were a shade off from last Monday's figures. Lambs were ready sale, and those partial to "young lamb" will find no difficulty in procuring it at their butcher's.

The number of milk cows offered was limited and prices governed altogether by quality and condition. No horses or mules offered.

From the books of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad we take the following arrivals of stock, giving the name of the consignees, where from, number of cars and number of head.

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Where from.	Cars.	H'd.
Greenwald & Kahn	Crestline, O	4	57
B. Trauerman	Chicago	2	38
J. Zigler	Chicago	2	39
Hartman & K	Chicago	1	18
W. Rice	Chicago	1	18
P. Hartman	Chicago	1	19
L. Rothschilds	Chicago	1	19
L. Keifer	Chicago	1	15
Marks & Bro	Chicago	2	39
Eli Katz	Chicago	1	17
M. Verner	Chicago	2	36
James Hunter	Chicago	1	16
L. Lowenthal	Chicago	1	19
W. Moonschine	Chicago	2	35
M. Krause	Chicago	1	18
Marks & Bro	Chicago	1	18
P. Smith	Chicago	1	17
J. Shamberg	Chicago	1	17
Sadler, Havens & Co	Indianapolis	1	17
Head & Trimble	Orrville, O	1	18
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.			
S. S. Lingo	Bellaire, O	1	18
H. Darranel	Bellaire, O	1	17
J. Needy	Bellaire, O	2	36
Total		33	560
SHEEP.			
R. McCaslin	New Castle, Pa.	1	147

Add to the number of cattle received by rail to those driven in from the country, the total offerings would not foot up over 650 or 700 head. The following will not vary but a fracture one way or other from the rulings of the market.

Cattle.

As we remarked above, the run of cattle was about equal to that of last Monday, with no improvement in quality or prices. Following are the ruling rates of the market: Extra prime tops, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s $7 12@7 25; fair to good $6 50@7 00; common to medium $6 00@6 50; grassers $5 25@6 00.

Hogs.

Offerings light and market slow and draggy. Sales small lots made at the following figures: Heavy fat hogs $5 75@6 25; light and smooth pigs $5 75@6 00; common, weigh, $4 75@5 25.

Sheep.

The sheep market, as before remarked, was over stocked. Sales were made at the following figures: Good 90 to 100 ℔s $5 25@5 50; 80 to 90 ℔s $5 00@5 40; 75 to 80 ℔s $4 75@5 00; 70 to 75 ℔s $3 75@4 00.

Lambs.

The supply of lambs was not only large but of good quality generally, the selling rates being from $2 50 to $4 00 ⅌ head.

Calves.

There was not many calves offered for sale to-day. What few there was found ready sale at $5 00@6 00.

Milch Cows.

Offerings limited, with sales made all the way up from $30 00 to $60 00, as to condition and quality as milkers.

Horses and Mules

Failed to put in an appearance, hence we are not posted as to prices, and shall close our report.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull with only a local trade.

WHEAT—Dull, unsettled and lower; No. 1 spring $1 20; No. 2, $1 18 cash; $1 17⅞ seller July; $1 13¾ seller August.

CORN—Dull; No. 2 mixed 62@62¼c spot; 61@61½c seller July or August; high mixed 63c; rejected 57½c.

OATS—Demand good at full prices; No. 2, 47c cash; 44c seller July.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 84@84½c.

BARLEY—Dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1 20.

WHISKY—Frm at 94@94½c.

PORK—Demand fair and market firm and nominally 17½c cash sales; 17½c seller July.

LARD—Quiet and unchanged.

BULK MEATS—Quiet and unchanged. No sales.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Beeves—Fresh arrivals 4,530 head, making 9,280 for the week, against 9,100 last week. Native cattle were mainly good, ranging from medium to extra, but many Texans were poor rough cattle. For fair to prime steers the market was active and strong, recovering fully from the decline noted on Thursday and Friday, but for Texans the demand was weak and all the rough cattle ruled lower. The extreme range for natives was 11@13c; for Texans 8@11½c. The sales include 32 cars Illinois steers 6½ cwt, at 12½c; 19 cars corn-fed Illinois steers 7 cwt, 12@12½c; 5 cars do 8¼ cwt, 12¾c; 11 cars do 7¾ cwt, 11¾@12¾c; 6 cars do 7½ cwt, 11¾@12c; 6 cars do 6½ cwt, 11¾c; 2 cars do 5¾ cwt, 11½c; 4 cars do 8¼ cwt, 12½@13c; 11 cars Iowa steers 8½ cwt, 12½@12¾c, 12 cars Texans 6 cwt, 10¼c; 3 cars do 6¾ cwt, 11c; 2 cars do 4¾ cwt, 8¼c; 4 cars do 4¼ cwt, 8c; 10 cars Cherokee cattle 6 cwt, 11¼c; and 4 cars Kentucky steers 7 cwt, 11½@12¼c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,180 head, making 21,320 for the week, against 16,980 last week. The market was quiet with a little better feeling at 5@6c for fair to good sheep; 7@11 for poor to extra lambs; poor sheep would sell at 4@4½c. Among the sales were 3 cars of Ohio sheep, 83 ℔s, at 5½c; 2 cars, 91 ℔s, 6c; 1 car 87 ℔s, 6½c; 1 car Indiana sheep, 93 ℔s, 5½c; 3 cars Kentucky lambs, 54 ℔s, 7½c; 1 car 62 ℔s, 8¼c; 1 car Pennsylvania do, 56 ℔s, 9½c.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to-day 14,630, making 39,860 for the week, against 36,770 last week. Live are quoted at 5¼@5⅝c; dressed steady at 7⅜@7½c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 18c. Flour in moderate request in buyer's favor; superfine Western and State $4 50@5 10; common to good $4 50@6 00; good to choice $5 15@6 30; white wheat extra $6 40@7 21. Wheat heavy and lower; No. 2 spring $1 40@1 41; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 44@1 45; winter red $1 52@1 53; white $1 60. Rye steady at $1 05@1 08. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn closed heavy and lower; Western mixed 83@84c. Oats scarce and higher; mixed Western 64@65c; white 68@71c. Hay and hops unchanged. Sugar dull at 7½@8 1-16c. Coffee, molasses and rice unchanged. Crude petroleum 5⅝@5¾c; refined 13½c. Turpentine heavy at 36½c. Pork heavy at $17 75 spot. Beef unchanged. Middles quiet; short clear 10½c; long clear 8⅝c. Lard lower at 11⅝c spot and July; 11⅞c August. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 99c@$1 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 white Wabash $1 50 No. 1 white Michigan $1 44@1 44½; No. 2 do $1 34; amber $1 33¾; seller July $1 34½; No. 2 red $1 31½; No. 3 $1 26. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed, 67c; seller July 67¼c; seller August and September 68¼c; low mixed 66½c; white 70½@71c; no grade 65¾c; damaged 56@58c. Oats a shade higher, No. 1, 52½c; No. 2, seller August 36½c; Michigan 51c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The trade movement was slow, with manufacturers' agents, and the jobbing distribution was light in the aggregate. Cotton goods ruled quiet, with prices steadily maintained at current rates. Bordered prints continue active; other styles sluggish, Fine heavy cassimeres and worsted coatings move more freely, and Kentucky jeans showed some improvement.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Flour dull; superfine $4 10@5 25; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family $7 00@7 50. Wheat dull; red $1 40@1 47; white $1 55. Corn firm; yellow 81@82c. Oats quiet and weak at 60@62c. Butter steady at 14@20c. Cheese flat; western reserve 12½@13½c. Petroleum firmer; refined 13½c. Whisky 99c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $4 50@5 25. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana red $1 40@1 46. Corn in good demand at 83@85c. Oats in good demand at 62@64c. Rye dull at $1 00. Provisions quiet and nominal. Butter unchanged. Coffee unsettled and nominal. Whisky dull.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—Cotton quiet at 17½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork $18 00. Bacon—shoulders 7¼c; sides 10¼@10½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¼@9½c; sugar cured hams 13¾c; plain 12¼. Lard 12¼@12¾c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 15.—Cotton dull at 14½@15½c. Flour quiet at $5 90@8 65. Wheat dull at $1 25@1 40. Corn steady at 90@95c. Oats 65@67c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 01.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 17@17½c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm and held at 83c. Oats active; No. 1, 55@57c. Lard active at 12@12¾c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm at 7½@10½@11c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., June 15.—Wheat dull at $1 30@1 37. Corn 70@71c. Oats steady at 55c. Petroleum quiet, dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Cattle dull and lower; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers $7 25@7 62¼; fair $6 25.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 15.—Wheat dull at $1 40@1 46. Corn dull; low mixed 74½c.

BARBOUR'S
Non-Explosive Head-Light Oil,
ONLY 25 CENTS PER GALLON.
BARBOUR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Also, Agents for TESSY'S PATENT REFLECTING LAMP BURNER.
Office No. 1 DUQUESNE WAY.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅞.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1874.

MONEY.

Money very easy at 2@3 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling firmer at 487¾ for sixty days, and 490½ for sight.

GOLD

dull and firm at 110¾@110⅞ cash. Gold was in good borrowing demand early in the day at 1@2 per cent. for use; afterwards loans were made flat, and finally 1 per cent. was paid for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $35,000. Clearings $28,000,000. Customs receipts $378,000

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were firm, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	121	5-20s, 1867	120¼
5-20s, 1862	113½	5-20s, 1868	120¼
5-20s, 1864	116¾	10-40s	113½
5-20s, 1865	117⅜	New 5s	113⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	119⅜	Currency 6s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were quiet, the following being the closing quotations:

Bankers' Bills	488¼	Virginia, new	32
Missouri 6s	96½	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, old	80	North Carolina, old	20
Tennessee, new	80	N'th Carolina, new	10

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks opened weak, and fell off ¼ to ⅛ per cent. on the report that the President would begin to retire the $26,000,000 of greenbacks of the reserve as soon as Congress adjourns. During the last hour of business the market was firm and prices advanced ¼ to ¾ per cent. from the lowest point. The most marked improvement was in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Wabash and Union Pacific. There was quite a large business done in sellers' options at 30 and 60 days at ½ to 1 per cent. lower than the sales in a regular way, chiefly in Pacific Mail, Western Union and Wabash. Among the sales to-day were 26,000 Western Union shares, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 28,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Union Pacific and 13,000 Wabash. The market closed as follows:

Canton	49	St. Paul preferred	53¾
W. U. Telegraph	71½	Wabash	33⅝
Quicksilver	23	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	107	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo & Co	79	Terre Haute	8
American Express	51¾	Do preferred	28
U. S. Express	68½	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	41	Do preferred	106
N. Y. Central	97¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23¼
Erie	29½	Clev. Col. & Cin	66
Do preferred	52	Burlington & Q	100
Harlem	128½	Lake Shore	71½
Do preferred	124	Panama	118
Michigan Central	74	Illinois Central	95
Pittsburgh	87	Union Pacific	24¾
Northwestern	39	Central Pacific	92
Do preferred	54¾	Union	86¾
Rock Island	95½	Hartford & Erie	1
New Jersey Cent'l	107½	Delaware & Lac	109¼
St. Paul	33½		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Minnesota	June 16	Liverpool.
Victoria	June 16	Glasgow.
Lessing	June 16	Hamburg.
Cuba	June 17	Liverpool.
Thuringia	June 18	Hamburg.
Italia	June 18	Glasgow.
Belgic	June 18	London.
Batavia	June 20	Liverpool.
Queen	June 20	Liverpool.
Adriatic	June 20	Liverpool.
City of Chester	June 20	Liverpool.
Cornwall	June 20	Bristol.
Colin	June 20	Japan.
Kong Sverre	June 20	London.
Wyoming	June 23	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	June 24	Liverpool.
Westphalia	June 25	Hamburg.
Pembroke	June 27	Cardiff.
Pereire	June 27	France.
Baltic	June 27	Liverpool.
City of Richmond	June 27	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	June 27	Glasgow.
Great Republic	June 27	China.
Montana	June 30	Liverpool.
Russia	July 1	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Indiana	June 18	Liverpool.
Vanderland	June 20	Antwerp.
Abbotsford	June 25	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.		
Olympus	June 16	Liverpool.
Siberia	June 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, June 15, 1874.

River falling, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy at 4 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 15, 1874.

River falling slowly with five feet five inches in channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer eighty-five at six P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, June 15, 1874.

Weather cloudy and warm. River seven feet six inches and falling. Departed—Express for Parkersburg.

NASHVILLE, June 15.—River falling; two feet seven inches on the shoals. Heavy rains this afternoon.

CAIRO, June 15.—Departed—Maude, New Orleans; Belle, New Orleans. The Arlington returns to Cincinnati with the trip of the Robert Mitchell, the latter will probably lay up unless she can secure a New Orleans trip here. River fifteen feet ten inches and rising. Showery all day—heavy rain at dark; mercury 78.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet five inches and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati...R. W. Skillinger...Russell, 12 M.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet five inches and falling slowly. The weather during the day was warmer. Trade on the landing was very dull.

CINCINNATI.—The wharf collection for the week are $170 20.

THE telegraph reported thirty-three inches at Parker's and falling.

WE REGRET to learn that Captain W. W. Fenton's health is not improving.

THE Utah has taken the place of the Geo. C. Wolf in the Missouri river.

CAPTAIN JOHN ELWELL has gone to New Orleans after the Fannie Tatum.

IT IS rumored that D. Campbell has sold the Richmond to John N. Bofinger.

THE Charles Brown with a tow of empty barges, is en route for this city.

THE steamer John and James Gilmore brought up four barges of iron ore.

LIBERIA now has a navy. It consists of a small steamer, which was built in England.

ASHCRAFT'S wharfboat at Brandenburg, Ky., was sunk Tuesday night by the swells of the Fearless. It can be raised.

THE fine side wheeler Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday.

THE fine steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, is en route for this city. She will leave for Portsmouth and intermediate ports on Friday at 3 P. M.

THE Philadelphia *Price Current* says: The barkentine Matthew Baird cleared this week for Nicolaief, Russia, with seven locomotives and six tenders.

THE towboat Ironsides was to leave for St. Louis this morning with four barges of miscellaneous freights. Pilots, Captain S. Dean and J. H. Stewart.

THE Indiana arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool with over 400 steerage passengers, the largest number yet carried by any vessel of the American line.

THE punctual packet Andes leaves Bellair for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city. The Andes is an A No. 1 boat in all respects.

THE Philadelphia *Price Current* says: About this time two years ago there was the same depression in freights as at present, and rates for both Oil and Grain were then fully as low as they now are.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch says: Gen. Wm. A. Pile has contracted with Pusey, Jones & Co., of Wilmington, Del., for a number of light draught iron steamships, to run on the streams of Venezuela.

COMMODORE R. C. GRAY was on the wharf all day with his coat off. That means business. The way the freight went on board the Ironsides' barges was lively. It reminded us of old times, twenty-five years ago, when the Commodore commanded the Pennsylvania.

THE mail and express packets on the Monongahela are doing a living business in freight and passengers. They arrive and depart with the regularity of a railroad train. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlisle, who knows all about it.

THE punctual passenger packet R. W. Skillinger, Captain J. T. Russell, takes her departure this day, 12 M., positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is well found in all respects, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk is our clever friend C. B. Russell, who will see that passengers are well cared for. Don't forget the hour, 12 M.

A PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPER MAN HAPPY.—The new tug boat George W. Childs made a trial trip as far as Fort Delaware, with a number of invited guests on board. The trip was in every respect satisfactory.

THE Samson No. 2 is still at the wreck of the Alaska, and has nearly completed the work of getting the machinery and other valuables from that ill fated vessel. She has twenty tons machinery now ready for shipment.

THE Dubuque *Herald* says: The Lafayette Lamb, the sixth steamer turned out by Lamb and Sons, of Clinton, for towing rafts, was moored at the levee yesterday, making her first run up the river. She is named after her Captain, has a measurement of 100 feet length by 23 feet beam, and is the neatest little packet that ever plied in these waters.

THE steamship Empire, formerly of Clyde's line, has been sold to the Orinoco Navigation Company, to run from Laguayra to Port Spain, in virtue of a contract entered into between Gen. Wm. A. Pile, late U. S. Consul, and the Government of Venezuela. Gen. Pile resigned his position to take charge of the affairs of the company.

AT a meeting of the directory of the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company, held on their wharfboat, Capt. John W. Carroll was elected President and General Superintendent, Col. J. Griff. Prather Vice-President, and Capt. Theo. Lavielle Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Wm. Albitz, one of the directory retains the position of general business man and collector.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The severe storm which passed over our city Thursday did no serious damage to the shipping. Along the river, however, trees were blown down, houses unroofed and general harm done. At Vevay, Captain David, of the United States, reports that the wind caught the wharfboat and twisted it around in such a manner that the stern now rests on the bank, twenty-five feet from the waters' edge, while the bow is in the water.

WHAT the Memphis folks have to say about the reduction of wharfage: "The hearts of a thousand or so of our steamboatmen and steamboat owners were made glad last night by the announcement that the General Council had at their meeting passed upon its first, second, and final reading an ordinance which reduces the steamboat wharfage nearly 66⅔ per cent. and this morning, when the fact was read by them in the *Daily Register* and other papers, their joy knew no bounds. They didn't go into ecstacies or hysterics, however, but naturally enough thought the city fathers were at last showing a disposition to increase the river commerce and lessen the burden heretofore imposed upon them. The rates to be charged now are fully ample to pay all expenses incurred in keeping the landing in good repair, and the money collected is to be applied to that purpose only.

THE Dubuque *Times* thus describes the situation: The Alex. Mitchell had reached the head of Maquoketa slough, about ten miles above this city, when the gale struck her with terrific force, tearing down both chimneys and rolling them into the river, a section of one of them driving a hole through the hurricane deck just forward of the washroom. This deck was carried away as far back as the chimneys. Several state rooms on the left side were crushed in, but no one was injured. The passengers were quietly sleeping in their berths, and no one but those whose duty compelled them to be out, were up. The shock came suddenly, like the gust of a hurricane, the boat careened and seemed suddenly to be stopped in its course. The chimneys fell, and the boat, helpless in the gale, was swept ashore to an island. Just at this moment Mate Krunnel, who with a line was endeavoring to reach the forward part of the hurricane deck, leaving the shelter of the pilot house, was lifted from the deck and carried thirty feet away from the boat, landing unhurt in the sand and mud of the island. To further illustrate the force of the wind, 200 sacks of wheat that were piled up on the forecastle deck were swept from it into the river. The damage to the boat is in the neighborhood of $2,000.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Harrison & L, 15 bbls o glass; J Hayne, 1 car curbstone; Graff, B & Co, 2 cars limestone; W Flaccus & Sons, 25 sks glue scraps; R H Conway, 80 sks flour, 262 sks shorts; W W Wallace, 1 car building stone; McElroy & Co, 29 sks rags; Braden & Peabody, 214 bxs cheese; Myers & Armor, 55 bdls shovels; Reed & Co, 34 empty bxs; Arbuckles & Co, 47 do; J H Parker, 7 empt tierces; Reymer & Bro, 1 bbl d peaches; John Musser, 1 bx mdse; Logan, Gregg & Co, 1 bx sledges; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 20 bbls eggs, 3 bxs cheese; Collins & Wright, 1 bx tin lids; J M Moore, 16 bdls nuts; C A Carpenter, 4 cars bar iron; J Fleming 1 bbl alcohol; Hubbard L & B, 1 saw bx; W P Anderson, 1 iron spring; J P Schriver, 20 hf bbl fish; Fleming A & Co, 1 cask h ware; Frank & Son, 1 hhd b glass; Milligan & Co, 10 bbls spts, 1 do gin, 1 do brandy; Lindsay S & Co, 1 bbl h ware; J Smart, lot h h goods; J Walton & Co, 1 car shingles; F Sellers & Co, 1 tce d hams, 1 bbl d beef; W B Hays & Son, 25 bbls m pork; Hostetter S & Co, 50 bbls c spirits; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 160 bbls flour; Watt L & Co, 200 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Co, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & Co, 55 bbls flour, 10 do Graham flour; A Milliken & Co, 1 cush lounge; Means, Sweeney & Co, 6 sks potatoes; W P Duncan, 1 w wheel; John McCullough, 5 bbls alcohol; T C Jenkins, 20 bbls peas; J A Grier, 1 bxs mdse; H Rosenburgh, 1 chest m; A L Murphy, 5 wood pumps &c; W Parker, 1 bx books; Henry Rea, 3 tubs butter; Grenon & Marland, 15 bbls cigar bx lumber; Johnson & Rex, 40 do; Arbuckles & Co, 20 doz brooms; Gallinger, 5 bbls, 1 bx g ware; A D Clark, 20 bbls oil; W Golthard lot h h goods; Heath & Speer, 1 car shingles; Anderson & G, 1 car lumber; W H Graff & Co, 60 bbls eggs; J C Brownnell, 100 bbls lime; Wm Tomer, 2 bbls flour; T Brady, 189 sks oats; J A Graff & Son, 10 bbls eggs, S Musgrave, 24 churns; J A Graff & Sons, 19 bbls eggs; A McClure & Co, 6 bdls paper; E H Myers & Co, 1 tc hams; H Berger, 1 b case and secretary; C F Vallowe; 1 car ice; J Brauman, 12 bxs soap; Scobie, R & S, 1 m bar; Beatty & C, 15 bbls flour; A Baker & S, 22 bgs oats; D McMillan & Co, 5 bdls w sacks; W P Townsend & Co, 14 kgs rivets, 2 csks do, 8 bdls wire; Logan, G & Co, 5 bxs handles; E Fox & Co, 4 bxs eggs; M McWhinney, 1 bdl patent wheels; J Finch & Co, 12 c w bbls; Gardner & Co, 200 bbls flour, F S Lataper, 8 pcs timber; J Graham, 1 car oats in sks.

PER ELEVATOR—W G Miller, 7 crs oats; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 car corn; Marshall, K & Co, 1 car wheat; L G Graff & Co, 1 car oats; T Schild, 1 do.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Smith, M & Co, 14 cars limestone; H Cordier, 4 do staves and h; Gilmore & Co, 7 do wheat; J C Luppe, 2 do bark; Holmes & Co, 3 do lime; Beymer, Bauman & Co, 250 pigs lead, 13 sks kegs; Geo Stewart, 200 sks flour, 50 bbls do; Eberhardt & Ober, 393 bgs malt; Robt Carson, 10 tcs hams, 4 do shoulders, 1 do d beef; S Bradley & Son, 15 sks wool; Wm League & Barton, 2 cars staves & h; Wm Chisolin, 1 do lumber; Isabella Furnace, 1 do f clay, 2 do limestone; Rudolph & Tschudie, 1 car lumber; Hack & Schwebel, 1 do hay; McQueen & Chambers, 1 do shingles; Howel, G & Co, 150 bxs axes; J McClurg & Co, 12 boxes; T M Hibler, 1 lot h h goods; J H Lotz, 1 bdl t hoops; D W Huntsman & Co, 1 lot new furniture; Keifer, S & Co, 1 car bark; J & T Megraw, 3 cars stone; A Hoistein, 1 car bark; Lappe & H, 1 do; A Beggs, 1 car stone; H Kieber & Bro, 1 piano; L G Graff & Co, 1 car wheat; K Blair, 2 cars ice; Hamilton, L A & Co, 5 bbls glue, 1 bdl s paper; Jas Miller, 1 car pipe; Hackman, B & Co, 10 bxs soap; G A Linkard, 11 pkgs herrings; G Stewart, 22 bxs soap; J A Steele, 180 bgs oats.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

T J Wallace, 6 hf butts tobacco, 10¼ do do, 16 cads do; Logan, Gregg & Co, 21 bdls scythe snaths; L J Graff & Co, 1 car hay; Reese Owens & Co, 222 tcs hams; L R Krauss, 5 bdls dry pelts, 18 do green do, 2 horse hides; R T Purnell, 1 car bones; E H Myers & Co, 50 tcs hams, 50 do shoulders; W C Hopper, 2 cars walnut lumber; W B Hays & Son, 24 tcs shoulders, 33 do hams; Eagle Cotton Mills, 8 bales cotton; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 bbls flour, Thos Hare & Bro, 22 sets wheels; T C Jenkins, 400 sks flour; Hamilton, L A & C, 1 car lumber; J A Graff, 8 bbls eggs; D Wallace, 520 sks flour, 70 bbls do; S B Floyd & Co, 32 bales hay; Maul & Grote, 7 hhds tobacco; F Sellers & Co, 50 casks shoulders, 45 hhds hams, 5 tcs shoulders, 5 do lard; T C Jenkins, 400 sks flour, 10 pkgs tob, 35 bxs starch.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

S F Duncan, 1 car heading; Aubrey & M, 1 do lumber; Friller L & Co, 1 do. D Carson & Co, 1 do; McKeesport I Wks, 1 car p iron; Heath & S, 1 car lumber; Muloney & L, 1 car s iron; J Lelsey & Co, 11 beer; Central Ref Do, 3 cars e o bbls; Geo. McKee, 1 do lumber; Union P M & Co, 1 do; W W Lee & Co, 1 car oats; J & W Fairley, 1 car oats; Reese Graff, 1 car steel; Jos Graham, 1 car oats; W Hutchison, 1 car s pipe; Jas. Reno, 1 car mdse; Bechart & G, 1 car hay; Godfrey & Co, 3 car lumber; A C Bakewell & Co, 2 bbls mdse; S A Clark & Co, 1 bx books; Langkamp & Co, 3 bx w ware. Zug & Co, 2 bbls o iron; Scobee, R & S, 2 crates cheese, 2 do dishes; W Haslage & Co, 1 hd shoulders, 1 do hams, 2 tres do; Caskey & S, 25 bxs starch; Dilworth Bros, 100 do do; J S Dilworth & Co, 50 do do; Reymer Bros, 20 do do; Watt, L & Co, 25 cases matches; Holt & Sons, 10 pails tobacco; G W Davis, 2 bxs books; McNish & B, 1 roll belting; F Pollard, 1 bx d cases, 1 do mouldings; Dilworth Bros, 25 ½ bbls fish; S Hare & Bro, 18 bdls bows, 75 do felloes; William France, 2 kegs c meal, 1 bbl c Graham, 10 bbls flour; John McCullough, 1 bbl whisky; G W Kettenburgh, 105 pcs s pipe; Voigt, M & Co, 25 bxs cheese; A C Whitehere, 1 csk ware; R Helbrach, 2 do do; A C Roherkamp, 1 do do; H E Bruggeman, 2 do do; J Westfield, 1 do do; Lewis, O & P, 1 bx nuts; Wm Sumner, 4 s mach; W Flaccus & Son, — bbls f grease; Head, C & Co, 1 bdl s pelts, 1 bbl eggs, 4 bxs bacon; E Fox & Co, 3 bbls eggs, 1 tub butter; M J Harvey & Co, 1 bbl eggs; Bahmer Bros & Co, 2 do, 1 keg butter; P Duff & Son, 5 do, 12 cases eggs, 3 bbls do, 1 firk butter; A Speer & Son, 14 bdls rungs, 1 do s trees; Logan, G & Co, 2 cases hdls; John Daub, 3 tubs cheese; W B McLean, 1 lot furniture; J H Loh & Co, 5 tubs butter; D M Jenkins, 2 bxs wheat; McIntire & B, 2 bbls o meal.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J L Lowrie, 12 cars stone; C Howard & Son, 6 do; Braden & Peabody, 513 bxs cheese; Shoenberger, B & Co, 3 cars limestone; Kloman & C Bros, 1 do; Con Gas Co, 1 car benzine; Chaut L Ice Co, 2 cars ice; Lemon & Weisse, 12 bdls chairs; McCullough & Smith, 8 sks rags; G Caun, 5 hides, 2 kitts tallow; Star F B Co, 1 car clay; W J Baughman, 2 cars lime; Thos Berry, 4 cars stone; Dan Fisher, 1 car lumber; Kenney & Co, 1 do.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER ELECTOR.—A S Carlisle, 68 sacks oats, 3 bxs mdse, 1 lot eggs, 17 bbls & 1 bx mds; J H Parker, 1 bx; R D McClure, 1 bbl molasses; J Woodwell, 1 do; E Hauch, 12 e beer kegs; W J Meek, 2 bales bags; Godfrey & Clark, 47 rolls leather; Owners, lot sunds, 8 hd cattle; John Smith, 250 ft lumber; John Flack, 302 bxs glass; R C Schmertz, 159 do; Richey & Son, 24 blocks; J C Buffum, 4 bxs bottles; Walker, 1 bbl tallow Watt, Lang & Co, 30 e pkgs; J Callery, 26 hides; Fahnestock & M, 12 bxs glass; F R Smith, 1 bx; Phil Oaks, 27 sks oats; J Sloan, 1 pc castings; J C Buffum, 2 bxs bottles; Wainwright, 2 emt kegs; Harris & McCracken, 8 sks rags; R C Schmertz, lot w glass; W B Cochran & Co, lot sunds; J S McKenna, 6 pkgs; Meller & Hoene, 1 piano; Shepler, 7 chairs; Godfrey & Clark, 30 rolls paper, 5 castings.

PER STEAMER E. BENNETT.—R C Schmertz, 188 bxs glass; Hall, 1 organ; Jas Getty, 5 bbls whisky; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 3 pkgs; H J McCracken & Bro, 2 bbls eggs.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY,
P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	27	Brown & Co, m	1
Byers, McC & Co, m	5	Byers, McC & Co, m i	3
Caughey & H, m	6	Jones & L, s i	3
Jno Burns, m	1	Wayne S & I Co, m i	2
P D Nicols, m	17	J Reamer, m i	2
J W Porter, m	1	Pitts F & I Co, m	4
Wayne I & S Co, o	1		
Total			72

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace Co, o	20	McKnight, P. & Co, o	3
Isabella F'nace Co, o	19		
Total			42

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	2	J Reamer, m	3
Brown & Co, m	2		
Total			7

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Kloman, & C Bros, m	1	H H Warner, s i	2
Total			3

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G C Co	41	Sable Coal Co	26
Armstrong, D & Co	14		
Total			81

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER
FOR
SPRING SALES,
At No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,

Where a large collection of ALL GRADES OF PAPER HANGINGS, are now offered at the Lowest Market Rates, among which will be found
40-inch Washable Tints, for Parlors, 20-inch Tints, for Chambers, &c., Gilt Wood and Fine French Mouldings, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Decorations, Ceiling Decorations and Center Pieces, Fresco Borders, &c.

JOS. R. HUGHES.
TThs

Butler County Collecting and Real Estate Agency,
OF MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER CO., PA.
MARK G. McCASLIN, Attorney-at-Law,
GENERAL AGENT, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

Collections made in all parts of Butler County. Money promptly Remitted by Draft. Suits Defended or Prosecuted, Liens Filed, Oil Lands Bought and Sold, and a General Law and Real Estate Business Transacted. Special attention given to Old Claims.

REFERENCES: Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Hon. J. D. McJunkin, Hon. John Trunkey, John Satterfield, President Butler County Bank, H. L. Westerman.

CORK SHAVINGS.
The cheapest and best article in use
FOR MATTRESSES.

Being a non-conductor of heat, they are, without exceptions the coolest article used for sleeping on, and highly recommended by all our leading physicians. They will last for years. The longer they are used the better they get.

FOR SALE AT THE
PITTSBURGH CORK FACTORY,
44 AND 46 FIRST AVENUE.

WM. HOLMES........JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY..........President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK..........Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr..........Cashier.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
NO 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March 1872.

CAPITAL, - - - $120,000
PRIVILEGE - - - $500,000
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGES, BONDS AND OTHER GOOD SECURITIES.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY LAMBERT, A. M. BROWN,
ANDREW MILLER, S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF, ARCH. McFARLAND,
JAMES GORDON, D. P. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN,
G. W. COFFIN.
President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets Daily at 11 o'clock.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK..........President.
R. W. MACKEY..........Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS..........Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 35 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL..........$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fawcett, Madison Bailey,
D. W. C. Carroll, J. F. Denniston,
James H. Hopkins, George Bingham,
Julius Adler, Abram Hayes,
James Bown, Paul H. Hacke,
J. H. Walter, James Lyons.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.
TThs

Freehold Bank
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
CAPITAL STOCK..........$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE..........$500,000.
EDWARD HOUSE..........President.
THOMAS STEEL..........Sec'y and Treasurer.
JAMES P. SPEER..........Cashier.
TThs-3p

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 38 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 4 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For all Points on the Monongahela River.
STEAMER GENEVA..........CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR..........CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..........CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT..........CAPT. P. DONALDSON

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

FROM BELLAIR.
For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.
THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAN..........Commander.
Will leave as above.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR..........Commander.
E. F. MADDY..........Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
WEDNESDAY, June 17—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
JUNIATA.
C. L. BRENNAN..........Commander.
WM. S. DRAVO..........Clerk.
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
TUESDAY, June 16—12 M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
R. W. SKILLINGER,
J. T. RUSSELL..........Captain.
C. B. RUSSELL..........Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
Giving Through Receipts to all points West and South.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

ST. LOUIS.
For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
WILL HAVE DISPATCH.
THE
FEARLESS BARGES,
J. M. BICKERSTAFF..........Master.
J. W. SCOTT..........Clerk.
Through receipts given to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport and Jefferson, and all points Southwest, San Francisco, Cheyenne, Greeley, Colorado Springs, Topeka, Lawrence, St. Joe, Kansas City. Also, to all points on the Upper Mississippi river.
For lowest rates apply on Board, or to
GHRIEST & MACKEY, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

P. SULLIVAN & CO.,
Commission and Produce Merchants,
DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
TThs 92 LIBERTY STREET.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 31st, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:35 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:35 a. m., Philadelphia 3:35 p. m., New York 6:50 p. m., Baltimore 6:30 p. m., Washington 8:55 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 7:25 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:05 p. m., Philadelphia 6:40 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:50 p. m., Washington 8:55 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:45 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, daily, 12:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:56 a. m.

Fast Line daily, at 6:25 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 4:40 a. m., Philadelphia 9:15 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:30 a. m., Washington 10:40 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:45 a. m., 3:30, 6:10 and 11:30 p. m., Sunday 12:30 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation 6:45 a. m., 5:00, 5:40 and 9:40 p. m. Sunday 9:40 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........2:40 and 7:10 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........4:20 p m

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:20 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:30 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..........8:40 a m
Cincinnati Express daily..........9:05 a m
Pacific Express daily..........1:40 p m
Way Passenger daily..........8:20 p m

Wall's Accommodation, 6:25 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40 and 5:45 p. m. Sunday 10:00 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:30 and 9:25 a. m., 6:45, 7:25 and 11:30 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........4:10 and 9:20 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:35 a m

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Mail Train..........6:35 a m
Express..........2:15 p m
Freeport Accommodation..........9:15 a m and 4:05 p m
Springdale Accommodation..........11:30 a m 6:20 and 11:20 p m. Sunday 12:50 p m.
Accommodation for Butler..........6:35 a m and 4:05 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot:—

Express, connecting from Butler..........10:26 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:40 p m
Freeport Accommodation..........8:20 a m and 1:40 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 6:50 a m, 6:15 and 10:05 p m. Sunday 9:50 a m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:18 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	6:28 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:53 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:38 p m
Chicago Ex	9:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:58 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Cleve & W Ex	5:48 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:38 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	6:08 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:13 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:08 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MAY 31st, 1874, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	McDonald Ac	6:53 a m
Mail	7:18 a m	Cincinnati Ex	7:18 a m
Washington Ac	9:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:13 a m
Pacific Express	9:38 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:38 a m
McDonald Ac	10:43 a m	McDonald Ac	2:13 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	1:53 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:13 p m	Mail	5:13 p m
Washington Ac	5:13 p m	Fast Line	5:58 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	12:14 a m
Sunday Ch Tr'n	12:43 p m	Sunday Ch Tr'n	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
GEO. WEBB, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY, Pittsburgh and Brownsville "Short Line."

On and after MONDAY, May 18th, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Ac. (from Ormsby)	6:00 a m	Homestead Ac	6:55 a m
Through Mail	8:00 a m	Pittsburgh Ac	8:25 a m
Mixed Way	11:05 a m	Fast Line	10:20 a m
Fast Line	4:00 p m	Mixed Way	3:15 p m
Monongahela Ac	6:15 p m	Through Mail	6:05 p m

Church train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 A. M., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 P. M., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 P. M.

A special Steamer has been fitted out for this line, to connect between Monongahela City and Brownsville, as follows: Leave Brownsville daily (except Sunday) at 5:00 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., connecting with fast trains, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:20 A. M. and 6:05 P. M. Returning, Train leaves Pittsburgh at 4:00 P. M., connecting to arrive at Brownsville at 9:00 P. M.

From 4 to 8 hours quicker than by packets.
Baggage Checked Through.
Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN M. BYERS, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
JOHN F. SCOTT, Assistant Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE." CHANGE OF TIME—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after SUNDAY, May 10th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:10 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:40 a m
Through Mail	7:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:30 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 a m	Through Ex	8:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	2:35 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	10:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:00 m
McKeesport Ac	4:30 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	McKeesport Ac	4:50 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:10 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through Mail	8:25 p m
W. N'ton Ch T	12:45 p m	W. N'ton Ch T	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH Genl. Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1874, Three Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:40 p m
Kittanning Accommodation	10:50 a m	5:45 p m
Titusville Express	12:40 p m	3:20 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodt'n	3:25 p m	10:10 a m
Hulton Accommodation	5:00 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommodat'n	6:00 p m	8:20 a m
Night Express	8:10 p m	5:50 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m, and leaves at 12:50 p m.

Express trains stop only at Principal Points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Red Bank Junction with trains on Low Grade Division for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport, Elmira and all points Northeast.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
FAVORITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS.
Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
FROM PIERS 20 and 21 NORTH RIVER, N. Y.
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin $65 to $90, according to Accommodations.
Cabin Return Tickets issued at reduced rates.
Intermediate $30. Steerage $20.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
For Tickets or further information apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street;
T. H. MURRAY,
7 Ninth street;
MAX SHAMBERG,
163 Smithfield street.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT,
Between New York and Liverpool

Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts; Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC..........Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC..........Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC..........Capt. Gleadell.
CELTIC..........Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC..........Capt. Perry.

Passenger Accommodations Unrivalled.
Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold)
Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth streets.
P. M. CUSHING, cor. 43d and North streets.
MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street.
E. McCORMICK, 2127 Sarah street, South Side.

CLYDE'S
COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PHILADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba..........Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas..........Weekly.
CHARLESTON, S. C..........Weekly.
NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va..........Tri-Weekly.
BOSTON and PROVIDENCE..........Semi-Weekly.

Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.

Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

H. L. GREGG & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.

108 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

RIVER EXCURSIONS.

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
L. C. McCormick,

Which has been thoroughly refitted, can now be chartered by Managers of Pic Nics, Social Circles, Sunday Schools, or other Excursion Parties, for any point on the Allegheny, Monongahela or Ohio rivers. This Steamer is specially adapted for Excursion Parties. Apply to JOHN M. PHILLIPS, Master, Or to FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents, At Wharf-boat, foot of Wood street.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

SEMI-STEEL
ECLIPSE
Safety
STEAM
GENERATORS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
Stationary, Portable and Marine, Sectional and Self-Cleaning
STEAM
BOILERS,
AND FITTING OF ALL KINDS.
Eclipse Steam Manufacturing Co.
GENERAL OFFICE:
87 WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Illustrated Circulars and References furnished on application.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.
Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States,
Iron Roof Frames
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Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
MANUFATURERS OF
Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
PIPE WORKS
The Largest and Most Complete
PIPE FOUNDRY
IN THE WORLD.
CAPACITY, 200 TONS GAS AND WATER MAINS DAILY.
CONTRACTORS FOR ERECTION OF GAS AND WATER WORKS COMPLETE.
WM. SMITH & SONS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for all sizes and quantities respectfully solicited.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.
Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.
Repairing promptly done and well done.
Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,
Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

Mills & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Youghiogheny Cement,
LIME AND PLASTER,
No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.
STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monongahela Wharf, the
STEAM TUG TOM REES,
HER BOATS, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, APPAREL, TACKLE, &C.
Libeled, seized, attached and condemned as the property of Samuel Cable.
JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.
June 5, 1874.

FIRE BRICK.

MOUNT SAVAGE
Fire Brick.
CHAS. M. MacGOWAN,
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and the West.
P. O. BOX 378.
Office, Room 2, 96½ FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
87 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

MANUFACTURERS.

Hydrant Hose

HOSE PIPES
AND
Screws.
Bailey, Farrell & Co.,
167 Smithfield Street.

GEO. W. STEVENSON..........WM. L. STEVENSON.
GEO. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,
Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c.
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
131 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
☞ GOODS DELIVERED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,
Of Every Description.
Office and Warehouse, 209 LIBERTY STREET.

Totten & Co
FULTON FOUNDRY,
Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.,
TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,
Ore Pulverizers
Of Improved Construction.
Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.
Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.
ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.
JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.
Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron
Chill Rolls
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Haskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions
Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheet Iron
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D., 1855. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
General Founders.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
Everson, Graff & Macrum
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.
☞ Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 95 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WAYNE IRON and STEEL WORKS
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Cor. TENTH STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Union Depot), PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work, Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

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Chess, Smyth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,
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W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way,
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ORDERS SOLICITED.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD, AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street (late Irwin street), PITTSBURGH.

M'Keesport Iron Works,
W. D. WOOD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Planished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.
Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Bawders	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Slagle	5 00
Cash	10 00

The Glass Blowers' Convention.

The announcement that the window glass blowers' convention was to have been held yesterday was a mistake. The convention is to be held in this city on the 15th of July next and delegates are expected from all parts of the country.

A Smash Up.

A carriage belonging to Mr. Schoonmaker of Allegheny was being driven along Beaver avenue Sunday evening and at the corner of Washington street came in collision with a street car. The carriage was completely demolished but happily the three ladies who were riding in it were unhurt. One of the horses attached to the street car was so badly hurt by the collision as to be disabled.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

The following is the list of deaths in Allegheny for the week ending June 13th, 1874: Asthma, two; and of the following causes each one: Congestion of the brain, cholera infantum, convulsions, typhoid fever, phthisis pulmonalis, sunstroke, suicide, consumption, pneumonia, rheumatism, malignant scarlet fever, tuberculosis, jaundice, spasms, and still born. Total, 19. White, 18; colored, 1. Males, 13; females, 6.

Allegheny Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

The Controller was directed to obtain bids for the printing of three hundred copies of the new rules of Councils.

The Controller was also authorized to advertise for proposals to do the printing of the city, under the provisions of the Wallace bill.

No other business was transacted, and the committee adjourned.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will meet at the Company's office, at Pike and Eleventh streets, this afternoon at two o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the report of the President, John Scott, Esq., as to the financial condition of the Company. Col. T. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central Company, and other Philadelphians will be in attendance.

The Pennsylvania Company will also hold a meeting to-day.

The New Day Express.

Capt. J. N. Abbey, Eastern Traveling Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Comany, is now in this city, looking after the interests of the corporation in the passenger line—more particularly in connection with the new Day Express, which makes the run between this city and Philadelphia by daylight, and in the short space of eleven hours. We are glad to learn that the new train is being well patronized, and that passengers who have made the trip are delighted with it. Thousands will no doubt take this grand ride during the summer.

Educational.

Last evening the Committee of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers on Special Instruction, held a meeting to consider the subject of special studies in the public schools. Music, calisthenics and penmanship were considered, but no final report was adopted. It is proposed to prepare a report at the next meeting of the committee, to be held two weeks from last evening. A proposition was made to introduce chemistry as a special study in the schools, but the proposition was voted down, it being held that the introduction of the study of physiology would be preferable to that of chemistry.

Finance Committee Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon the Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting in response to the call of Controller Brown. No business of any importance was transacted. The presence of Henry Wheelen, Esq., banker, of Philadelphia, in the city, was the principal cause of the meeting being called. Mr. W. is financial agent of the city, and it was desirable that he should meet the committee and discuss with them the best means of putting the city's bonds in the market. A meeting of the committee was ordered for Friday evening next, when ordinances will be prepared providing for the issue of Park, Water and City Property bonds.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports sixty-two deaths in this city during the week ending 13th inst., as follows: Alcoholism, 1; abscess, liver, 1; accident, 1; accident by drowning, 1; accident by burn, 1; accident by fall, 1; brain, congestion of, 2; bronchitis, chronic, 1; bronchitis, capillary, 1; cholera infantum, 4; cerebritis, 1, cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 4; dentition, morbid, 1; endocarditis, 1; fever, scarlet, 11; fever, remittent, 1; gastritis, 2; heart, disease not specified, 1; heart, valvular disease, 1; homicide, 1; liver, disease not specified, 1; meningitis, 4; measles, 2; old age, 2; puerperal convulsions, 1; sunstroke, 2; septicemia, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; whooping cough, 4.

Color—White, 59; colored, 3.

The South Side Wharf.

The ownership of the South Side wharf, at least that portion lying in the old borough of East Birmingham, has long been a disputed question. It is likely, now, under the City Attorney and in conformity with the action of the proper committee, that the matter will be judiciously determined. The following notice has been given to property holders who have been for years using property which the city claims and on which it is now proposed to make a test:

PITTSBURGH, June 13, 1874.

I am instructed by the City Solicitor and the Wharf Committee to assume and take immediate possession of the Monongahela wharf in front of what was formerly known as the borough of East Birmingham, and charge wharfage for the use of the same in accordance with the schedule of prices fixed by ordinance of Councils. You are hereby notified that within ten days you are requested to enter into a written stipulation to pay wharfage for that portion of the said public wharf occupied by you, otherwise you will be prevented from further using the wharf.

C. EVANS,
Wharfmaster Monongahela Wharf.

Police Committee Meeting.

Last evening the Police Committee of Councils held a regular meeting in the Common Council chamber, Mr. Duff, chairman, presiding.

It was moved by Mr. Atterbury that an ordinance be prepared and reported to Councils, reducing the present police force by taking ten men from the roll. The appropriation, with the present number of men, will fall at least $12,000 short at the end of the year. The motion was carried.

On motion, twenty-one days time was allowed to officer James Crattock, who was injured while making an arrest on the South Side recently.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Braun, Colvin and Atterbury, was appointed to prepare plans for the more effectual cleaning of the gas lamps, and also for the removal of prisoners to the West Penn depot.

A new dial was ordered for the Thirtieth ward station house.

It was ordered that the clerk notify the Captain of the Seventeenth ward station house that he must either clean the building or resign his position.

The committee decided that the policemen who were on duty at Friendship Park, during the recent races, shall receive no pay from the city for the time they served there, and the men were referred to the park officials for their pay.

It was decided that the six men detailed for duty at the Allegheny Cemetery on Decoration Day, shall be paid for their services.

Adjourned.

PUPLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Louise Sylvester and Maeder's Comedy Company made their first appearance last evening in the play of "Nip." Miss Sylvester took five different characters, beginning as *Nip* and ending as *Florence*, the lost heir. She is pretty, vivacious and graceful, sings and dances well, and acts with a dash that insures the attention and approbation of her audience. Mr. Frank Mordaunt supports her as *Ned*, the Waif, and the play goes smoothly and well. The entertainment is dignified and enjoyable throughout. The company will remain during this week.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The drama of "Wrestling Joe" was given at this theater last evening, by J. H. Huntley's dramatic company, and was well received. The variety portion of the programme was very fine and gave entire satisfaction. The same bill will be presented this evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions---Judge Stowe.

John Thompson was adjudged not guilty of the larceny of a breast pin and watch key.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Sippy, indicted on oath of W. J. Ross, for the larceny of goods from the freight cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

John H. Clay plead guilty to the charge of the larceny of a lot of books from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Winfield Maxwell, Kate Maxwell and Mary Henry were indicted for entering a dwelling with intent to commit a felony, and were also charged with larceny. The prosecutor in this case, John F. Rowley, whose residence is in the East End, was victimized by the parties named. Winfield Maxwell was found guilty of larceny, and Kate and Mary got a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sarah Zwick, indicted for assault and battery on the oath of Jane Herd, and in the cross suit of Herd vs. Zwick, a *nolle pros.* was allowed in both instances.

John Jackson was tried for an indecent assault upon Mrs. Abbott. Jury out.

George Fritz is on trial for keeping a ferocious dog at his saloon on Carson street, South Side.

The trial of Ortwein for the murder of the Hammett family, will be taken up to-day.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Recorded on Saturday.

Jacob Wilbert to Moses P. and Richard E. Walsh, May 15; lot No. 60 in Walsh and Wilbert's plan of lots in the Thirty-Second ward......$5

Henry J. Lynch to William Smith, October 1, 1872; lot corner Winebiddle avenue and Roup street, Twentieth ward......$2,500

John Evans to Henry C. Evans, May 29, 1874; lots 32x73 in Alvin Wilkins' plan, on Oakland avenue......$15,000

Henry C. Evans to Anna Eliza Evans, same lots as above noticed......$15,000

Andrew Finney to James Lynn, September 27, 1873; eighty acres of land in Mifflin township......$20,000

Margaret Finney to James Lynn, same date quit claim to 165 acres in same township....$1

David Sands to Jno. W. Merriman, June 4, 1873, lot 72 in Adair's plan of lots, 25x125 feet on Rose alley, Sewickley borough......$650

J. M. Zahnizer to Albert L. Miller, May 20, 1874; lot 194 in plan of Saml. Garrison's plan of lots in Chislett avenue......$750

J. W. Merriman to Joseph H. Velenny, February 19, 1874; lot No. 72 in Sands & Adair's plan of lots in Sewickley......$700

F. Le Moyne to Henry F. Munn, June 6, 1874; lot 50x125 feet on Western avenue, Allegheny......$10,000

W. Ganther to E. Breniser, April 3, 1874; lot No. 28 on First street, Thirty-first ward......$225

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to David Hostetter, lot on Boyd avenue, Indiana township......$12,250

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Point Bridge Ordinance Lost.

The Board of Revision to be Abolished.

Street and Sewer Improvements---The Duquesne Greys and City Hall---"Personal" Between Messrs. Rafferty and Burgwin.

A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, and, notwithstanding the "Wallace" City bill, tolerably fair progress was made.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A quorum being present the meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Gross.

The chair called for the regular order of business, and

Mr. Darlington presented a petition to permit the Oakland and other railways to use Third avenue with tracks. Referred.

Mr. Braun, an ordinance relative to the obstruction of streets. Referred.

Same, petition of Third and Fifth ward citizens relative to water mains. Referred.

Mr. Braun also called up a resolution providing for payment of assessors. Action of Common Council in passing the same.

Mr. Jeremy, petition for opening, grading and paving of Soho street between Emmett and Wadsworth streets. Referred.

Mr. Zern offered a resolution requesting the Street Commissioner to put Fourteenth street in passable condition. Referred.

Mr. Harrison—Petition for water mains on Hill street. Referred.

THE WALLACE BILL.

Mr. Jones—Resolution providing for a committee of nine, four from Select and five from Common Council, to prepare and present an act for the government of cities of second class in lieu of the Wallace bill.

Mr. Watson moved to amend that Councils adjourn until the Legislature gives some better law. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rafferty moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. Watson's motion was also voted down and the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Jones, Burgwin, Anderson and Adams, appointed for S. C.

THE GREYS AND CITY HALL.

Mr. Scully, a communication from McFarland & Collins, offering to take a lease of old City Hall for five years at the price of $2,000 per year.

Mr. Braun moved to lay on the table.

The motion was decided out of order, and a motion to receive and file was also lost by a tie vote.

Mr. Atterbury, petition for wooden building privilege in Twenty-eighth ward. Referred.

Mr. Zern, from the Wooden Building Committee, reported two ordinances granting privilege of erecting wooden buildings, which was passed finally.

Mr. Zern presented a report from the Committee on Allegheny Wharf. Recieved and filed.

A PERSONAL "SPAT."

Mr. Scully, from the Road Committee reported for the month of May, and a resolution providing for the payment of B. J. Bradley for the construction of the bridge over Nine Mile run, amounting to $12,342 10.

The facts of this case have already been reported. The Board of Viewers could find no property to assess for the expenses.

Mr. Shipton objected to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Rafferty took the floor and spoke strongly against such action. He claimed that when the ordinance was passed it was stated that there was sufficient property to be assessed to pay for it. The gentleman then branched out into a general complaint about taxes and legislation by Councils.

Mr. Rafferty raised a question of veracity with Mr. Burgwin, and some very personal words passed between themhes, the chair having difficulty in keeping order.

Mr. Littell advocated the payment of the bill and more caution in incurring such bills in the future.

Mr. Dannals thought the bill should not be paid. Recently a bill of certain contractors for work done had been thrown out, and this should be treated in the same way.

Mr. McCandless moved that the matter be referred back to the Board of Viewers with instructions to assess the cost upon the property benefitted, and report to this Council.

Mr. Shipton argued for assessment for the work, and said Councils should at once stop the payment of such bills from the public Treasury.

Mr. McCandless' motion was put and carried.

Mr. Scully also presented the report of the viewers on the Saw Mill run bridge and the action of C. C. in approving the same was concurred in

Report of viewers on Greenfield avenue bridge. Approved. Simular action was taken on the report of the viewers on the opening of Liberty avenue; also on grading of Wilkins avenue.

ORDINANCES ADOPTED.

An ordinance authorizing the opening of Elizabeth avenue. Passed finally.

An ordinance providing for the construction of a twenty inch pipe sewer on Station street and River avenue. Passed finally.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance establishing the width of road way of Hiland avenue from Penn avenue to the new water works. Passed finally.

An ordinance for the opening of Sheridan avenue. Passed finally.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Beech alley, from Madison to Seneca street, passed finally.

Mr. Burgwin called up the ordinance repealing the ordinance and supplements creating the Board of Revision. Mr. Hunter moved an amendment, referring the ordinance to a committee of five, to report a substitute for the Board of Revision, which was carried by a vote of 22 yeas to 20 nays. The committee was not announced.

The Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Council was called to order shortly after two o'clock by President Negley.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting had proceeded a short time, Mr. Meyran moved that the further reading be dispensed with. Lost, and the reading was continued, and the minutes approved.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

The first business taken up was the "Point bridge" ordinance as provided in a resolution passed at the last meeting.

Mr. Thompson moved that the ordinance be put upon its third reading and finally passage.

Mr. Milligan said that the question had been raised whether, even if the ordinance were passed, the bridge could be built, as the new Constitution provides that the city shall not assume an indebtedness greater than $11,000,000. The present debt of the city is only about $4,000,000, which leaves nearly $8,000,000 for the city to "go on," which effectually sets at rest the question raised.

Mr. Siebert spoke in opposition to the measure. The present taxes our citizens have to pay are heavy enough, he said, and particularly on the South Side. Moreover, there are enterprises enough on the city's hands already, without assuming this additional one. Finish up what has already been commenced before undertaking more. The statement that the income from the proposed bridge would make it a profitable institution, was, he thought, a mistake, and that, altogether, the project was a scheme for the benefit of a certain class, but which would only prove an additional burden to the citizens at large.

Mr. Robinson took exceptions to several statements of the gentleman. They were incorrect, and he must contradict them. The statements in regard to the small receipts of Jones' Ferry were unfounded, and as an argument that the bridge would be unprofitable amounted to nothing. The ferry receipts showed that the bridge would be profitable. The necessity for a bridge across there is admitted by all, and the only way to accomplish this is according to the plan now proposed. Let the bridge be built, and it will really cost the city nothing.

Mr. Wood thought that, in view of the manner in which the South Side wards were brought into the city, they were entitled to full consideration in Councils, and the bridge would be an advantage to the people of the South Side, and not only so, but to the citizens at large.

Mr. Fox said he thought that a matter of such importance to the people of Pittsburgh, should be considered very carefully. The city is now under a great load, and any addition to that load should be assumed only after a great deliberation. The proposed bridge would benefit some classes of citizens very greatly, but the citizens of many localities would receive no benefit whatever. The East End would not be benefitted and the South Side would not be greatly benefitted. The sentiment of the South Side was by no means unanimous in favor of the measure. The project he thought should not be entertained, and he should vote against it.

Mr. McCord protested against the manner in which proposition looking the benefit of the South Side were met in Councils. There was no danger of any measure bankrupting the city unless the measure were for the benefit of the South Side, and then a hue and cry was raised.

Mr. Thompson said that the old wards of the city had not asked for anything from Councils in many years, and now, when the old wards in the Point neighborhood asked for a bridge, they were met with remonstrance and reproof.

Mr. Fox said that the bridge is not a South Side project; and would probably be negatived if left to a South Side vote.

Mr. Milligan stated that the sworn reports of the ferry companies in the internal revenue office, showed the receipts were as follows:

Saw Mill Run ferry	$29,000
Lower ferry	20,000
Monongahela bridge, (from Temperanceville	10,000
Total	$59,000

The gentleman also stated that he had plans for a wire bridge ninety feet high and of a three hundred and fifty feet span, which will cost only $350,000, and *not* $1,000,000, as has been stated. These plans will be submitted in due time; but in the meanwhile these facts dispose of the statements of enormous cost of the bridge.

The question on the motion to put the ordinance on its third reading and final passage was now called, and the vote stood as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Aul, Carle, Conley, Duff, Dilworth, Epping, Foley, Hoyle, Ihmsen, Laughran, Milligan, McCord, Oberheldman, Perchment, Rolfe, Robinson, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Thompson, West, Wood, Negley—22. Nays—Messrs. Bindley, Brown, Cunningham, Flinn, Fox, Glass, Kerr, Meyran, Reilly; Rouswell, Semple, Siebert, Weisser—13.

The ordinance was therefore lost.

SURVEY COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Mr. Aul, from the Survey Committee, presented the following business from that committee.

An ordinance locating Southern avenue. Passed.

An ordinance vacating Broad street in the Thirteenth ward. Passed.

An ordinance opening Liberty avenue from Thirty-second street to Center avenue. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Ridge street. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Stanton avenue. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Butler street extension. Lost.

An ordinance relocating the intersection of Stanton and McCandless avenues. Passed.

An ordinance changing the name of Jumonville street to Devilliers street and Reed street to Ruch street. Passed.

An ordinance re-locating Smallman street from Thirty second street to Thirty-eighth street. Laid over.

An ordinance changing and establishing the grade of Carson street west of the Monongahela bridge. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Lang avenue from Penn avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad. Passed.

An ordinance for the vacation of Ellers street, in the Fourteenth ward. Passed.

An ordinance authorizing the vacation of Terrace street and part of Burroughs street. Passed.

The Survey Committee also submitted the following plans, which were approved: John W. Duncan's plan, Eighteenth ward; Meyran & Schleiter's plan, Fourteenth ward; Siebert's plan, Eighteenth ward; B. L. Fahnestock's plan, Twenty-first ward; J. W. Craig's plan, Eleventh ward; Yost Buch's plan, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards.

BUTLER EXTENSION AGAIN.

Mr. Duff moved the reconsideration of the bill establishing the grade of Butler street extension. Passed.

The yeas and nays were again called on the ordinance and the ordinance was passed.

Mr. Cunningham, from the Water Committee, offered an ordinance amending sections two and eight and repealing section three of the ordinance to provide for the completion of the new water works. On motion action on the ordinance was postponed.

The President read an ordinance allowing Charles Nelson to erect a wooden building on Gibbon street, in the Sixth ward. Passed.

Mr. Thompson offered an ordinance for the repeal of the ordinance for the opening of Butler street extension and asked that it be referred to the Survey Committee. Laid upon the table.

Mr. Fulton, from the Street Committee, presented the report of that committee, which was received and filed.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following petitions were presented and disposed of as noted:

Water pipe on Clay street, in the Seventeenth ward. Referred to the Water Committee.

Gas main on Wylie avenue. Gas Committee.

Changing the grade of Bedford avenue. Survey Committee.

Relocating Neville street, Twentieth ward. Survey Committee.

For the location of a twenty foot alley in the Twenty-seventh ward. Street Committee.

A resolution was offered requiring the City Treasurer to publish a statement of the Lawrenceville special fund for each year since its organization. Laid on the table.

A remonstrance was presented against the grading and paving of Grant street, in the Seventeenth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

A resolution was offered, inquiring into the grade of Washington avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee.

A resolution for the repairing and remodeling of the stage of Salisbury Hall, South Side, in accordance with a resolution adopted several months ago. Referred to the Market Committee.

THE GREYS AND CITY HALL.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Fulton, directing that old City Hall, with all its entrances, be rented to the Duquesne Greys exclusively for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $1,200, the city reserving the right to hold public meetings at the call of the Councils. The city to pay the gas bills of the hall.

An amendment was offered providing that the occupation of the hall by the Greys, should not interfere with the Superintendent of Markets, as now located. The amendment was adopted.

An amendment was offered that the Mayor or the Councils might call public meetings to be held in the hall. Amendment adopted.

A petition was presented from Messrs. McFarland & Collins, carpet dealers, asking permission to rent the hall for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $2,000. The petition was received and filed, and the debate on the amended resolution proceeded.

Mr. Aul, after the discussion had continued some time, moved that the resolution be referred back to the committee, with instructions to prepare an ordinance embodying the points of the resolution as amended. Carried.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The resolution of Select Council, providing that Councils adjourn from the first Monday of July to the first Monday of September, was amended by substituting the second Monday of July for the first Monday.

STREET COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Mr. Fulton from the Street Committee, offered the following:

An ordinance amending the city code; title "Engineer," section 11. Passed.

An ordinance granting to J. McEnulty & Co., the right to construct a railroad siding on Manor street, South Side. Passed.

The report of the viewers on the grading of Thirty-eighth street was approved, as were the following viewers reports: On the opening of Webster avenue from Kirkpatrick to Thirty-third street; on the opening of Forty-seventh street from Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The consideration of the report on the opening of Butler street extension from McMahan's bridge to Collins avenue was postponed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Locust street was offered and passed.

Business from Select Councils was then taken up, and Common Council concurred in all the action presented.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Milligan moved to reconsider the vote on the "Point Bridge" ordinance. The motion was adopted. On motion further action on the question was postponed.

Mr. Aul offered a resolution instructing the Survey Committee to consider the feasibility of changing the location of Butler street extension, near Negley's Run. Laid on the table.

THE SECOND AVENUE TROUBLE.

Mr. Cunningham offered an ordinance to authorize the Mayor, on behalf of the city, to enter into a contract with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of settling "certain differences as to the location and line of Second avenue, and the occupancy of portions thereof by said company." These "certain differences" are familiar to our readers, and were referred to a special committee some time ago. The ordinance is the result of the deliberations of this committee. The ordinance was rejected.

On motion adjourned.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT.

Its Constitutionality Attacked---Argument Upon the Mellon and Sawyer Bills.

Our readers are aware that the constitutionality of the Penn avenue act—under which streets and avenues are paved by commissioners: the cost advanced by money raised upon city bonds, and the amount returned to the city treasury in ten annual assessments upon the property abutting on the improved thoroughfares—has been attacked in two bills of equity, one known as the Mellon and the other as the Sawyer bill. We have already published these bills, and it will suffice our present purpose to state the material points involved. The plaintiffs allege:

First, That commissions created under the act are municipal commissions prohibited by section twentieth of article third of the new Constitution.

Second, That the issuing of bonds is a loan of credit to a municipal commission, contrary to section seventh of article ninth.

Third, That the assessment upon the property is by official law, while section first of article ninth requires all taxes to be levied under general laws.

Fourth, That there is no appropriation for the improvements proposed, as required by section second of article fifteenth.

There are other points raised, but the above are the most material.

The argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction came up yesterday, before Judges Ewing and White, of the District Court.

Judge Mellon opened the argument, and spoke at considerable length, reviewing all the points presented in the bill.

As a part of his argument, he stated that he owned a lot on the street proposed to be improved, which was worth in cash $1,000; and that the assessment for the improvement would amount to $1,250—or $250 more than the lot was worth.

Judge White asked him whether the lot might not be worth double its present value, after the improvement was made.

Judge Mellon replied that it might, but insisted that that made no difference.

When Judge Mellon was discussing the question as to the loan of the city, credit Judge Ewing desired to know wherein the mode pursued under the Penn avenue act, in disposing of the bonds, differed from that adopted in the erection of the new water works?

Judge Mellon said there was no Water Commission, but a simply Water Committee; to which Judge Ewing replied that he failed to perceive any difference.

Mr. Bigelow, City Attorney, followed on behalf of the city, confining himself mainly to the nature of the answer to the bills of the complainants.

Mr. Shiras next addressed the Court on the same side. He took a broader view of the Constitution than did Judge Mellon, and held that it did not interfere with municipal commissions, nor was it intended to prevent a city from managing its local affairs in its own way. As to a "loan of credit," the Constitution did prohibit and city from "loaning its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual," but that was well understood not to apply to the improvement of streets, or any matters connected with legitimate city affairs. It could not loan its credit to a railroad or bridge company, or any private or public enterprise, outside its municipal functions. As to uniform taxation, he held that municipal or local taxes were not within the terms of the constitution. At the conclusion of Mr. Shiras' argument, the court adjourned.

Mr. Geyer will resume the argument this morning, on behalf of the complainants, and will be followed by Major Slagle for the city. Mr. Sutton will conclude for the complainants.

SUICIDE.

Poverty and Sickness Drive a Man to Death.

Poverty and sickness are hard elements in any man's life, and sometimes they prove too hard to be endured. Jacob Marks, of Allegheny, found them so, and yesterday, in his weakness, he fled from the ills he had to those he knew not of.

He was a German Jew and resided with his family on Middle street, near North avenue, in the Third ward, Allegheny. His business avocations seem to have been various, but he was principally a dealer in watches and jewelry. He was a man, so far as we could learn, of respectability and good habits, and, for a time, seems to have prospered. Two or three years ago, however, ill health came upon him, and he suffered greatly from rheumatism and a complication of disorders. He grew worse and worse, and for a long time he was unable to attend to any business. Poverty came with sickness. He had a wife and seven children to provide for, and he could do nothing, or almost nothing, to meet their necessities. At length the city authorities were applied to, and for some time a weekly allowance was made for the relief of the family. A temporary improvement in the health of Mr. Marks brought renewed ability to work, and for a period he was able to provide for his family himself, and the aid from the city was no longer needed or called for. Recently, however, he grew ill again and unable to do anything, and a few days since his wife again made application to the city authorities for relief, which was granted.

His sickness and the sufferings of his family weighed heavily on the mind of Mr. Marks, and he grew despondent and hopeless, and yesterday afternoon his misery culminated in the last sin a man can commit—self-murder. At about four o'clock he went into his room to lie down, and nothing more was heard or seen of him for an hour. At five o'clock some members of his family went into the room, and the terrible fact of his final action was revealed. The unhappy man lay there with his throat cut from ear to ear. A large butcher knife, covered with his blood, was beside him, the instrument with which the frightful gash had been inflicted.

The deed had probably been committed shortly after Mr. M. had entered the room, for the lifeless body was quite cold. Notification was sent to the Coroner, and the inquest will probably be held this morning. Deceased was about fifty-five years of age.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Allotment of Teachers for the Ensuing Year—Normal School Graduates as Teachers.

The Committee of the Central Board on Teachers and Salaries, held a meeting yesterday and transacted the following business:

The allotment of teachers for the ensuing year, based upon the attendance for the past three months at forty pupils per teacher, was made as follows: Districts—Allen 4; Birmingham 13; Bedford 8; Colfax 5; Duquesne 7; Forbes 17; Franklin 16; Grant 10; Hancock 4; Hiland 11; Howard, Park school, 6; Bloomfield school, same district, 6; Humboldt 15; Knox 8; Lawrence 7; Liberty 6; Lincoln 10; Luckey 3; Minersville 9; Monongahela 2; Moorhead 11; Morse 12; Mount Albion 3; Mount Washington 9; North 8; O'Hara 8; Peebles 8; Ralston 13; Riversides 3; Oakland 16; South 9; Springfield 8; St. Clair 3; Stevens 6; Washington 18; Wickersham 8; Wilkins 5.

The number of teachers in several of the schools is reduced in the above schedule.

On motion, the salary of Miss Jennie Ralston of the High school faculty was increased to $100 per month.

On motion of Dr. Shaw the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend that teachers who have a diploma from the State or City Normal Schools have the preference for the position of teachers in our schools, and that teachers holding such diplomas be paid the highest salary in the department in which they may be employed, without reference to experience in actual teaching.

Adjourned.

The Western University Excursion.

Prof. Rohrbacker is pushing his Mammoth Cave enterprise with a good deal of energy. This afternoon, at two o'clock, those who propose to join the party are to meet at the University to get the details of information and to decide upon the arrangements. Some are for starting on Friday, June 26th, the morning after commencement, so as to be sure of returning before the Fourth. Others prefer to wait until Monday. The party will travel in a body westward, but in returning they can use their tickets any time within thirty days of their issue. Railroad fare, nineteen dollars.

A GRAND DAYLIGHT RIDE.

The New Day Express---Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in Eleven Hours.

Probably the best specimen of an American highway to be found anywhere is the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Pittsburgh and New York. In solidity of construction, superiority of bridge architecture, and smoothness of track, it is unrivaled. Throughout its entire length it is laid with a double track of steel rails, weighing sixty-seven pounds to the yard. These rails are fastened on oak ties, imbedded in broken stone ballast, with splice-joints, between the ties, and so arranged that the connection on one side comes opposite to the center of the rail on the other, thus preventing the uncomfortable and monotous jar experienced on tracks constructed according to the ordinary plan. The rolling-stock is as near perfection as human ingenuity and skill has, up to the present time, been able to make it. Locomotives and cars are alike built by the company in their own shops, and in the details of materials, design and finish, combine the highest excellence attainable. To all this is added a rigid policy of management, exacting the utmost care and courtesy from employees of every grade, and the application of those effective safeguards—the Westinghouse air-brake and the block-signal system—showing that whatever can be accomplished for the safety of travelers has been done on this great line of roadway.

This high standard of excellence having been reached, the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad feel warranted in taking another advance step for the special benefit of through travel, and on the 1st of June commenced running a fast daylight train from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and New York, with close connections, at Harrisburg, for Baltimore and Washington, on the following schedule:

Leave Pittsburgh	7:25 A. M.
Leave Altoona	11:28 A. M.
Leave Harrisburg	3:25 P. M.
Arrive Baltimore	6:55 P. M.
Arrive Washington	9:02 P. M.
Arrive Philadelphia	6:40 P. M.
Arrive New York	9:30 P. M.

The magnificent run of four hundred and forty-four miles between Pittsburgh and New York is made with but three stoppages—the first, of only five minutes, at Altoona, after a stretch of one hundred and seventeen miles; the second, of twenty minutes for dinner, at Harrisburg, after an unbroken dash of one hundred and thirty-two miles, and the third and last, of only five minutes, at Philadelphia, after a run of one hundred and five miles, leaving a single stretch of ninety miles across New Jersey to destination. No time being lost in stopping, the wonderful locomotive engines work away with the regularity of fixed machinery—taking their supply of water from the track tanks as they go, and carrying their fuel with them; and the time is made by uniformity of progress more than by an increased rate of speed. The train is made up of Pullman parlor cars and the best of the company's day coaches, all splendidly upholstered, mounted on combination springs, and furnished with plate glass windows, through which the landscape can be distinctly seen.

And here comes in the great charm of this daylight ride through Pennsylvania, for the train leaves Pittsburgh at half-past seven in the morning, and reaches Philadelphia at a quarter before seven in the evening. It is no new thing to say that the scenery on the line of the Pennsylvania road is beautiful, and, in many places, grand. Every American who travels or reads has seen or heard of it, and the pencils of many artists have labored lovingly to portray, for popular gratification, the attractions of the Allegheny mountains; the Juniata, Susquehanna and Conemaugh rivers, and the wonderful agricultural vales of Lancaster and Chester counties, through which this road runs. Long sweeps of wooded hils; lofty mountains and dark ravines; picturesque valleys opening into each other; sparkling and placid waters; wide, rolling, pastoral landscapes, follow in rapid succession. A clang of the bell, sinking away in the rush of the train, signals town after town and village after village. The dusty turnpike, and the dreamy canal, and the shaded by-roads are crossed and passed in a flash. On, on, on, goes this tireless train, over a clear track, carrying the traveler by a panorama, the like of which can be found nowhere else on this continent, and probably not in the world. After having breakfasted in the Mississippi valley and dined at the capital of Pennsylvania, the passenger finds himself at supper in the metropolis of New York, where the Atlantic throbs and swells in its ceaseless activity.

A few years ago the man who should have predicted such a ride would have been pronounced utterly and hopelessly insane. Not even the most sanguine enthusiast on railroads, when their construction was commenced, dreamed of overcoming distance at such a rate; and it is only because of the perfection of machinery and the inventions of science that it can be done now. But it is a fact accomplished—a reality of the day, and all that is left for the people is to wonder and enjoy.

THE SUNDAY SHOOTING.

The Felonious Assault and Battery Case of Potts vs. Donavon et al.---A Hearing.

Before Acting Mayor McMasters yesterday, a hearing was had in the case of James Donavon, Andrew McGrath, Bernard Martin *alias* Karns and David Goggins, charged on oath of Thomas Potts with felonious assault and battery. This case grows out of the shooting on Sunday week at the disreputable house on Watson street, Potts, the prosecutor, being now under charge of the murder of Edgar.

Potts was put upon the stand and examined, and cross examined at length. He stated that after he had been in the house about an hour, the defendants came there and Donavon broke into the room where witness was, and attacking Potts said he would "raise a little hell." He pulled out a pistol and asked Potts if he wasn't a policeman. Donavon fired the pistol after the scuffle took place. Edgar came in and put the pistol to witness' face. There were two women in the room at the time. A scuffle ensued which brought the parties out into the hall. Edgar ran from witness and Donavon fired, when he, Edgar, was between witness and the pistol. Edgar cried out "I've got it at last." Don't say that Donavon shot Edgar. Know of Donavon firing three shots and Edgar one shot. Witness declined to answer questions as to whether he, himself, fired. Before the shooting witness was attacked and thrown upon the bed, and one of the parties (McGrath) held a hat in his mouth while the others attempted to "go through him," viz: rob him. While witness was so held, Edgar had the women cornered, with a pistol, and young Goggins went up to him and remonstrated at the treatment of the women. Edgar, cursing, ordered him not to interfere, or he would "blow his brains out."

Three of the women of the house were examined, and all stated that Donavon attacked Potts. Edgar showed a revolver and several shots were fired by some one or more. Nellie Clayton testified that she saw no pistol in Donavon's hands. She knew that Edgar shot at Potts.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the magistrate decided to discharge Goggins, but the others were remanded to the lock-up for further consideration to-day.

Another Sudden Death.

A widow woman named Magdalena Sauer, who resided on East street in the Third ward, Allegheny, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. She had gone to bed the night previous in her usual health, but her non-appearance yesterday morning alarmed the neighbors, who broke into the room and found her as stated. Heart disease is assigned as the cause. Mrs. Sauer leaves two children. The coroner held an inquest during the day, and a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE old volunteer fire engine house in the Thirtieth ward, has been sold for $2,845, to Wm. H. Naucker.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Press* says: "William L. Rockhill defeated Davis, of Pittsburgh, two games of 100 points up, French, at Nelms' room last week."

THE business of "Professoring" everybody, from a barber to a corn-doctor, has at last reached a climax. A sign in a neighboring city reads, "Professor ——, clothes repairer.

MR. MILTON NOBLES, formerly a member of Ellsler and Gotthold's company at the Opera House, has been engaged as leading man at Col. Wood's Museum, Philadelphia, for the season of 1874-75.

A SUNDAY picnic held near Wall's station was disturbed by a party of roughs who raised a row of considerable proportions. Two of the intruders were badly hurt, one of them having his skull fractured.

MR. RICHARD F. BOTHWELL, of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York, is in the city, looking after the interests of that paper. In its columns particular attention is paid to the iron and coal interests.

A DAY or two since the workmen engaged in digging the cellar for the Columbia engine house, on Sandusky street, dug too close to the kitchen of Mr. Michael Grogan's house, and the structure tumbled down.

NELLIE CLAYTON, one of the principal witnesses in the Edgar homicide, formerly taught school on the South Side, her real name being Miss Belle Jacques. She abandoned school teaching, took to the stage, and then——.

I wud knott dye in summer, and leave the garden sass, the roasted lamb and butter-milk, the cool place on the grass; I wud knott dye in summer, when everything is hot, and leave the whisky jewlips, owe kno; ide ruther knott.

YESTERDAY afternoon the dry grass in the west Park caught fire from a passing locomotive, and for a time the flames were quite brisk. They eventually became discouraged, however, and without the influence of the fire department.

THE Music Committee of the Central Board of Education held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Craig presiding, but they decided to postpone action upon the matter of the selection of teachers and the arrangement of the schedule for the ensuing year.

A NUMBER of the workingmen on Stanton avenue struck for higher wages on Saturday and threatened to create quite a serious riot. The disturbance was quelled and Deputy Mayor Irwin, of East Liberty, has issued warrants for the arrest of twenty-nine of the men charged with riot.

THE Smith & Goldthorp gas works, lately put into operation at the National Foundry and Pipe works on Twenty-third street, will be at work again to-day, and any of our citizens interested in gaslight for country houses are respectfully invited to visit these works, and examine the machine as to its simplicity, safety and economy while running.

THE four women who occupied the disreputable house on Watson street, where Edgar were shot, were before Acting Mayor McMasters yesterday for a hearing on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Having moved from the neighborhood the prosecutor withdrew the charge on the defendants paying the costs, amounting in all to about $28.

THE Philadelphia *Press* of Sunday says: "There is no billiard champion of this State, Nelms having resigned the honor over a year ago. The champion cue is in the safe of Mr. Arnolds, Eighth and Chestnut streets." It is just the least bit singular that this fact should have been withheld from the public until Mr. E. H. Nelms was defeated by our local champion, Mr. William Dodds, and that it should be published while there was so much talk about two playing a match for that cue.

YESTERDAY morning Deputy Mayor Irwin, of East Liberty, sent William Dorsey to the Workhouse for sixty days for a rather exceptional kind of disorderly conduct. William went, on Sunday afternoon, to the house of Mr. Sheppard, at Homewood, and asked for something to eat. He was refused admittance by the servant, when he drew a hatchet, and, flourishing it, he forced his way through the door. He was met by Mr. S., when he dropped his hatchet and ran. He was captured with the result indicated.

Pittsburgh Monumental

Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

DODDS & CASKEY.

The Gentlemanly Agent

of the world-renowned Duryeas' Starch, is in town again. These gentlemen are making a vigorous effort to carry the trade in this section, and if there is any virtue in good goods, they certainly cannot fail. They also have an array of medals, diplomas, and other testimonials from all the grand international exhibitions, as well as from State fairs, agricultural societies, etc., which would prove beyond a shadow of doubt the superiority of their goods. We say to the good people of Pittsburgh, give them a welcome. See advertisement in another column.

TWS

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is famous for the courtesy of its clerks.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Alliance---The Prohibition Question Discussed---Mayor Elect McCarthy Appears and Replies to Unwarrantable Charges.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance was held yesterday morning, Rev. E. E. Swift in the chair.

Rev. Ellis reported excellent progress in the work of securing the success of the State Prohibition Convention to be held in Pittsburgh on the 24th inst.

After some discussion on the prohibition question, Mayor elect McCarthy, being noticed in the audience, was called for by Mr. Rabe.

A STATEMENT FROM MAYOR M'CARTHY.

Mr. McCarthy said he came here for a purpose entirely distinct from the question under discussion. He came for the reason that he had seen in a morning and evening paper a statement that on the preceding evening he had made a political canvass through a certain portion of the city, going among the liquor houses and beer saloons, promising to the proprietors of those houses and their friends certain immunities during the coming administration of city affairs under himself, and that he had also gone so far as to make arrangements with the gamblers of the same purport. On the evening of the same day a temperance meeting was held in the Smithfield M. E. Church. A gentleman he had known for over twenty-five years as an office hunter and a politician occupied the chair on that occasion. He took that opportunity to repeat these assertions, giving to them the sanction of his standing as a professing Christian, the partaker of the ceremony of the Lord's Supper, and as a leading member of society. The speaker was surprised when he heard of it. (The gentleman referred to is Wm. Little, once Mayor of this city, also Collector of Internal Revenue, and frequently of late years a candidate for office.) No occasion was afforded for a contradiction, but in hot haste he had gone before hundreds of people and given the weight of his standing in society to this statement, mollifying it, however, as a shrewd politician by saying that he had heard the rumor. Mr. McCarthy thought it was his duty, as a Christian, to have given him an opportunity to contradict what he characterized as a most false and wicked statement. He could have come to the house at any time and asked him about it, as he passed it every day. He, therefore, could not resist the conviction that he desired an opportunity to give him a stab in the back when he had no opportunity to answer.

Mr. McCarthy continued by saying that while he did not approve of their temperance organization, so far as he was personally concerned he was a temperance man in practice. Although he had a red face, and perhaps, quite prominently so on an occasion like the present, when the weather is warm and he a good deal excited, yet he had not drank any kind of liquor for a number of years. He then gave a detailed account of his whereabouts on the evening referred to, and emphatically denied that he was in consultation with gamblers or saloon keepers. He concluded by saying that his friends had advised him to come to the meeting of the Alliance to-day and make this denial, which he had accordingly done.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCarthy's remarks, the discussion of the prohibition question was renewed and continued for some time. A great variety of views were expressed, but no specific action was taken

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Orgeat, Nectar, Coffee,
Raspberry, Pineapple, Orange, Sherbet, Hock, Chocolate,
Ginger, Sarsaparilla, Fruit Acid, Peach, Rose, Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Arrived—Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati; Susie Silver, St. Louis. No departures. Raining all day.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Weather hot and very heavy rain and thunder storm this evening. River falling slowly. Arrived—Fort Gibson, Arkansas river; Keokuk and barges, below. Departed—Belle Memphis, St. Louis. The Mary Houston is hard aground at Ship Island, three hundred yards out of the channel. The Belle Texas is trying to lighten her off.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Arrived—Milwaukee, Upper Missouri; Kinney, Missouri river; Josie, Illinois river; Lake Superior, St. Paul. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Red Wing, St. Paul; Chester, Memphis. The river rose three inches to-day and came to a stand again to-night. Another rise is expected. Weather warmer and unsettled with slight showers.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—River 8 feet and falling. Arrived—Nick Longworth, New Orleans. Departed—Esperanza, Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, June 15.—Weather cloudy with light showers, growing cooler; mercury 72 to 80—now 73. River rising. Port list, down—Bowling Green, Mary Ament. Up—Peytona, Eddyville, Morning Star, T. N. Miller, Idlewild, F. O. Gracey, Sandy; generally with good trips. Business fair.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The river is again at a stand, with four feet nine inches in Indian chute. A slight rain fell to-day, with prospects of more. Arrived—Robin and barges, Rack Haven; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Robin, Cincinnati; Charmer, Cincinnati.

VICKSBURG, June 15.—Up—Paragon, Glencoe. Down—Pargaud. Weather warm and cloudy. The river has fallen eighteen inches in the last twenty-four hours.

Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, June 15.—Cotton scarce; middlings 16¾c; net receipts 81; exports, continent 800; sales 100; last evening 800.

CHARLESTON, June 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 17c; net receipts 269; exports, coastwise 440; sales 25.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—Cotton nominal; middlings 16¾c; net receipts 333; gross 333; exports, coastwise 1,400; sales 13,157.

GALVESTON, June 15.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 15¼c; net receipts 107; exports, coastwise 571.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Flour dull; single extra $5 50; double $5 75; treble $6 00@7 00; choice $7 25@8 00. Corn quiet; yellow mixed 82@85c; white mixed 92@93c; white 94@95c. Oats quiet at 58@59c. Bran dull at 97½c. Hay dull; prime $28 00. Pork dull at $18 75. Dry salt shoulders dull at 7c. Bacon dull and depressed; held at 7¾@10¾@10½; hams 12@14c. Lard scarce: tierce 12¼@12¾c; keg 12¾@13c. Sugar and molasses nothing doing. Whisky—Louisiana $1 00; Cincinnati $1 03. Cornmeal in demand and firm at $3 75@3 80. Freights by sail and steamer to Liverpool on cotton ⅝c.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Cotton—demand limited; sales 650. Supply light; assortment poor and prices irregular without quotable change. Repeat last quotations. Receipts 1,443; no exports; stock 55,646; unsold Saturday 43,200.

AGASSIZ.

A New Anecdote of the Great Naturalist.

A correspondent contributes the following interesting and characteristic anecdote of Agassiz, which has not before appeared in print:

Now that all who have ever known or seen Agassiz are remembering him, it may not be uninteresting to recall a little incident which happened nearly twenty years ago, in one of the Massachusetts Normal Schools.

That honored old Commonwealth never did a wiser or more generous thing than when she engaged the two men, Agassiz and Guyot, to lecture in her Normal Schools to the young men and women who were to be, not only her own future teachers, but also the teachers in many other States. I was then a pupil at the oldest of them—the school in Framingham. Thither was wont to come Guyot, and, sojourning among us for a week or ten days, talk to us of earth and man, of genesis and the creation, so simply, so kindly, that we forgot the distance between us. And thither came also Agassiz, with his frank, noble, kindly face, to speak to us of the animal kingdom. It was during one of these stays that the incident to which I refer occurred.

During the noon intermission one of the girls had picked up and brought with her to her desk one of the little gray snakes so common in Massachusetts country fields, and while a group of girls were standing by, she suddenly produced it. There was at once a start, and an exclamation of disgust and loathing, and the expected sensation had been quite satisfactorily produced. Agassiz, who was standing on the platform talking with the principal, and waiting for the school to be called to order, instantly came rapidly down the aisle to the excited and disgusted group, and on seeing the cause of the commotion, at once took the little frightened creature gently, almost tenderly, into his strong hand, and as the snake twisted itself round his fingers and wrist, he said, quietly, as if it were a friend, "Oh! it is the Coluber DeKayi, so named from Dr. DeKay who first characterized it." The words were nothing, but the gesture and manner were indescribable, at once so protective and so reverential that they, as well as the whole scene, have always stood out clear in my memory with the vividness of one of Chaucer's pictures. It was as if the voice, instead of the simple remark of recognition which it actually uttered, had said—

> "He prayeth well who loveth well
> Both man and bird and beast;
> He prayeth best who loveth best
> All things, both great and small,
> For the dear God who loveth us,
> He made and loveth all."

A Singular Lump of Coal.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 11th says: "William S. Lewis, Esq., was down at his Big Muddy coal mines on Saturday, and brought back a curious specimen of coal. There are two pieces about the size of the human head, with a flat surface, on which are perfectly straight lines, and between them regular series of numerals as plain as A, B, C."

The diagram represents fifteen oblong squares, twelve containing the figures "12," and three the figures "13." The *Democrat* says:

"Some of the figures are indistinct, but most of them are as plain as the type we use. They consist of a slight indentation on the surface, and bear no indication of scratching or pressure. Mr. Lewis exhibited the specimens on 'Change yesterday. Mr. Lewis is not a geologist, and offers no theory as to the remarkable phenomenon. He says the chunks, the lines and figures are exactly as they were when dug from a Big Muddy coal-seam, 150 feet below the surface of the earth, and under 100 feet of solid rock."

* * *

What is the reason that white mothers, who permit their children to be nursed by colored women, have such an invincible repugnance against allowing these children, when they grow older, to sit in the same school as these colored women's offspring?

* * *

If Jones had formed one of that party in the wilderness he would have been among the first to fall down and worship the golden calf.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Interview With Lincoln on the Eve of the Act.

[From Proceedings of Old Abolitionists—Rev. William Goodell's Address.]

My last interview with the President was on the evening before the proclamation of freedom, in company with three others, as a sub-committee appointed for the purpose. Several committees from citizens of New York city and elsewhere had visited the President in the autumn of 1862, in special reference to his proposed proclamation of emancipation on the 1st of January, 1863, unless the rebellion should have been previously terminated by the submission of the rebels or (as was understood) by some mutual settlement of existing difficulties, several projects of pacification having been proposed in various quarters, yet without success.

As the time drew near, the agitation, the anxiety, and the suspense became intensified, especially as it was known that every possible influence was incessantly at work to draw or drive the President from his purpose, or to delay or essentially to modify his proposed action. The claims of the so-called loyal States to exemption were confidently pressed, on the score of their loyalty, and yet it was discovered that they were earnestly intent on securing the same immunity for the rebel States, well knowing that if their slaves were set free, their slaves could not be retained in bondage.

Of these anti-slavery committees from New York City (and indeed from the whole country), the last to obtain a hearing was one appointed by a public meeting of ministers and Christians, especially charged with the mission of pressing upon the President the commands of God's word, and to "let the oppressed go free; to proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof," without exception or discrimination.

By the committee there appointed, a sub-committee of three, namely, Dr. George B. Cheever, Dr. Nathan Brown (editor of the *American Baptist*), and myself were deputied to visit the President in person. We arrived, as intended, in season to have an interview with the President on the evening of the 31st of December, 1862, just previous to the morning of January 1, 1863, which was to witness, as we believed, either the deliverance of the slave or the ruin of the nation. But we were not the only committee in prompt attendance. The Pro-slavery Committee had entered the White House before us, and after a long interview they went out, doubtless with the comfortable impression that they had had the last word with the President. But as they passed out we passed in, after 9 o'clock, and remained till a late hour. Our address, written and read by Dr. Cheever, was listened to by the President with fixed and solemn attention. A deep drawn sigh now and then attested his emotion, and once or twice an audible groan escaped him. A long, free, and serious conversation followed, in which the various topics brought to our attention by the President left us in no doubt as to the line of argument to which he had just been listening from the slaveholders. A more characteristic and exhaustive plea on that side of the question could not easily be imagined. While the fulcrum of the argument rested on the claims of the "loyal" slave States, the lever was made to bear against emancipation in any of the States. This gave us a good opportunity, in answer, to reverse the process, making a fulcrum of the obvious necessity, and the President's promise to emancipate the slaves in the slave States, and thence urging the necessity of emancipating all the slaves everywhere. The most influential of their arguments, however, was that not even the people of the North would sustain a proclamation of emancipation. The burden of our argument was the explicit commands of God in His Word; an argument for which the President found no answer.

Having delivered our message, we arose to take our leave. The President politely arose also. We had put on our cloaks when the President surprised us by suddenly renewing the conversation in the most familiar style. He had seemingly rallied to defend his position, and briskly plied us with ingenious questions and anecdotes. The colloquy, as we all continued standing, was quite prolonged. Our utterances were often repetitions of appropriate Scriptures, till, at length, straightening himself up—

"Gentlemen," said he, "I think this is the first time I ever had the honor of receiving a delegation from the Almighty."

"President Lincoln," said I, "believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest!"

This closed the colloquy.

The President stood musing for a moment when, "to-morrow, at noon," said he, "you shall know—and the country will knew—my decision."

As we passed out, we were surrounded by numbers of newspaper reporters from all quarters, who knew of our having gone in, and had waited to inquire of us the prospects. All we could say was to repeat the promise of the President: "You shall all know to-morrow at noon." This, as a telegram, appeared in the morning papers of our principle cities. At the hotels in Washington the same story was told. On the morrow great was the suspense, the anxiety, the speculation. Betting was rife, and wagers were decided at noon. Among politicians there were many joyous faces, and many were sullen and sad.

Yet such was the pressure brought to bear upon the President that, although the proclamation was at once published to the public, yet it could not be officially communicated to the officers of the army, where it was most needed, and where it had to be ignored, for weeks, until it was satisfactorily ascertained that the North would sustain the proclamation of freedom.

BRIDGE STATISTIC

A Few Facts in Reference to the Tunnel and Structure Which Are Not Generally Known.

[From the St. Louis Globe.]

Although considerable has been written about the bridge and tunnel, yet thousands of people have been unable to learn the following facts, of general interest, which are for the first time published from oficial sources:

THE BRIDGE.

Distance from east side of third street to the west abutment	1,135 feet.
From the west abutment to the east abutment	1,628 feet.
The trestle and approach to the vehicle incline	210 feet.
The vehicle incline plane	1,440 feet.
Total length of the wagon road and pedestrial walk	4,414 feet.
Steam railroad track to the crossing of the Vandalia track, additional	1,886 feet.
Span of east and west arches	502 feet.
Span of center arch	520 feet.
Height in the clear of east and west arch above city directrix	50 feet.
Same of center arch	55 feet.
Flooring of second story of bridge above the center of arches	24 feet.
Width of top of bridge over all	54 feet.
Total height of east abutment from foundation rock	196 feet.
Same of east pier	199 feet.
Same of west pier	171 feet.
Same of west abutment	115 feet.
Width of roadway over all	33 feet.
Width of foot-walks	9 feet.
Gauge of street railroad track	5 feet.
Same of wagon track	6 feet.
Weight per yard of steel rail on the steam tracks	67 lbs.
Total cost of bridge about	$ 9,000,000.
First locomotive and train over June 9, 1874.	

THE TUNNEL.

Length from east side of Third street to the south side of St. Charles	1,670 feet.
Continuation to south side of Clark avenue	2,424 feet.
Total length	4,094 feet.
Height, interior	16½ feet.
Breath, interior	15 feet.
Cost estimated	$1,000,000.

Watkins Glen.

The far-famed Watkins Glen, located near the village of Watkins, Schuyler county, in the State of New York, visited last year by so many thousands of the lovers of nature, not only from all parts of our own country, but from many sections of the continent of Europe, has attained a position among the famous summer resorts of the United States second to none, and on account of their inability to accommodate the vast numbers who would have stopped with them last summer, we are informed the enterprising owners and proprietors of the glen contemplate making very extensive additions to their already comfortable and commodious hotel (the Glen Mountain House, located right up in the Glen), which will be open about the first of June, as usual, for the accommodation of tourists and others seeking health and recreation amid the cool and invigorating atmosphere of a wild and mountainous region.

The proprietors will secure every attention for the comfort and convenience of their guests; supervision of every detail will be rendered by them in person; ladies traveling alone will be promptly met and kindly cared for, and neither time nor expense will be spared to make Watkins Glen more pleasing and attractive than ever before.

Watkins Glen is not the only feature of interest pertaining to the romantic surroundings of the village from which it takes its name, for there is Seneca Lake, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world, varying in width from two to six miles, and over forty miles long, with the magnificent views which the highlands around it afford; also Hector Falls, Glen Excelsior (where the water falls 186 feet in one unbroken sheet), and Havana Glen, lying near the village of Havana, which is well worthy the attention of tourists, and has been visited for several years past by vast numbers of people, and when taken together from a very remarkable combination of beauty and attraction rarely presented in any other section of country in the world.

We would earnesly recommend our readers contemplating a visit to Trenton Falls, Falls of Niagara, or Saratoga Springs, to purchase a ticket on which "Watkins" occupies a very conspicuous position, for they should all see the "Great National Wonder, Watkins Glen," before concluding they are familiar with American scenery, or prepared to visit Europe, or any other foreign country.

* * *

The Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco will hold its ninth industrial exhibition in that city during the thirty days beginning August 18th, 1874. The exhibition will be open to all the world, but it is of course especially intended to encourage western industries.

STATE NEWS.

A dress reform club is talked of among the ladies of Reading.

The Erie bar will give a banquet to Judge L. D. Wetmore soon.

Lancaster has two base ball clubs known as the "Putty Heads" and "Tape Wrestlers."

The Berks county Railroad will be opened from Reading to Slatington in a week or two.

The Chester Council has authorized a loan of $50,000 to pay debts and current expenses.

A young man named Andrew Foyle was drowned at Emporium on the 8th instant, while bathing.

Lancaster has a very fine billiard player in one Kline. He plays thirty or no count at the French game.

The Second Baptist church, Altoona, was dedicated on Sunday, 14th inst. The congregation is made up of colored people.

Bickleman, the old man who outraged a little girl at Tuscarora, Schuylkill county, has surrendered himself, and is now in jail.

C. E. Bishop, late of the *Derrick*, is living in Jamestown, and has not taken a place on the editorial staff of the Buffalo *Express*.

Dr. Killums is supplying a city in the anthracite region with worm medicine. The doctor couldn't be more appropriately named.

Rev. John Edgar, of Sterling, N. Y., accepts the professorship to which he has been elected in Westminister college, New Wilmington.

George C. Lewis, of Potter county claims to be ahead in the maple sugar business. The past year he made 2,000 pounds from 110 trees.

The late Asa Whitney, the great car-wheel manufacturer, devised $100,000 to be divided among various public charitable institutions.

Erie had a fair and square boat race on Saturday, in which employees of the Burdett Organ Company secured nearly all the prizes.

The knife with which Miss Catherine E. Cook was killed at Union City, is now being used in cutting grass in the Court House yard at Erie.

The infant child of a family named Kerresy, in Altoona, fell into a bucket of hot water on Saturday, and was so badly scalded that it died on Sunday.

Mr. D. S. Dunham has severed his connection with the Altoona *Sun*, and Mr. Arte. C. Barclay will hereafter have charge of the local department of that paper.

The proposed new bank at Norristown is to be called the Second National bank of Norristown. Its capital is to be $150,000, of which $54,500 has already been subscribed.

Miss Maria L. Sanford, Professor of History at Swarthmore College, a highly cultivated lady, is about to inaugurate a summer course of lectures at Media, Doylestown, Kennett Square and other places.

There are now residing in Pennsylvania six aeronauts, and now the seventh appears in a man named Pennebecker, of Lancaster, who has never been up but wants to try it.

Recent deaths in Fairmount Park, from accidents caused by the steam railroads traversing that fine pleasure ground, have caused many Philadelphians to call for the removal of the tracks thence.

A Chester county man, aged eighty-one years, walked to Pottstown for a bottle of medicine, and walked back, a distance of nine miles, in three hours. Guess he didn't want the medicine for his own use.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has reduced the hours of labor in its shops at Reading from nine to eight, with a corresponding reduction in wages. The stagnation of business is the cause.

Lewis Somerfield was shot in the forehead in Millville borough, Cambria county, on Saturday, by a young man named Lee, of Jersey City. The wound, fortunately, was not serious. Lee was drunk.

A young man named Miles McDonald, of Phoenixville, was bathing in French creek, on Sunday week, and in diving struck his head against the bottom with such force as to injure his spine, which caused his death.

The first number of the Altoona *Evening Mirror* appeared on the 13th inst. Messrs. Slep & Akers are the editors and proprietors. It pays particular attention to local news, is neatly and tastefully gotten up, and, if kept up to the standard of the first issue, should be successful.

Mr. George Dildine and wife, with two young men named Peat and Dashie, were crossing the railroad track at Wellsburg on the 10th inst., in a wagon, when a freight train struck the vehicle, causing the death of Mr. and Mrs. Dildine, and seriously injuring the others. The horses were instantly killed.

An Erie county boy of fifteen years, it has been discovered, has been trying one of the latest swindles—writing to people about the death of a young man whom he (the boy) nursed, and who left valuables and packages for the person addressed, which can be had upon forwarding money to pay funeral charges.

On Wednesday night of last week the extensive canal stables of Patrick McGee and Michael Uhler, at Bristol, Bucks county, were destroyed by fire with all their contents, including nineteen mules. Permission to bury the bodies on the premises being refused, they were placed on a funeral pile and entirely cremated.

Our always handsome contemporary, the Mercer *Dispatch*, has changed its form to a quarto, and is now better looking than ever. It is Republican to the backbone, and as a mirror of local events has few superiors in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. We are rejoiced to know that the appreciation of these facts by its constituents has brought it abundant prosperity.

There are few older wooden vessels in active service than the Addison, which recently sailed from Boston to the Azores. She was built at Philadelphia in the year 1816, and, notwithstanding her great age and long buffeting with the ocean, looks as well as many a modern craft. She was a New Bedford whaler for many years, but was recently purchased by Boston parties for a trader between that port and the Azores.

The Smithport *Miner* says: We are glad to be informed that the property of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company in this county has been purchased by General T. L. Kane. We also learn that the General has bought the remainder of their estate in Cameron and Elk counties. It is a valuable property, and we know of no man whom we would be more pleased to have possession of it than so public spirited a gentleman as General Kane.

Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, holds its annual commencement week after next. The proceedings open with the Baccalaureate of President Valentine in College Church on Sunday, June 21st. Monday—Lecture on the Augsburg Confession. Tuesday—Address before the Seminary Alumni. Wednesday—Junior Exhibition, and addresses before the Philomathean Society and the College Alumni; Thursday—Commencement Exercises and Reunion Dinner of the Alumni and friends of the College at the Gettysburg Spring Hotel.

The annual commencement exercises of the Normal school at Edinboro commence on Thursday, June 18th. Following is the programme entire: Examination of Senior class, June 18th and 19th. Closing exercises of Model school, Friday evening, the 19th. Term examinations, June 22d, 23d, and 24th. Meeting of the Alumni, on the 24th at two o'clock, P. M. Literary contest by Potter society on Wednesday evening, at seven and a half o'clock. Commencement, June 25th, at nine A. M., and two P. M. Literary exercises of Philo society, on Thursday evening at seven and a half o'clock.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, created under the act of the last Legislature, was held at the Executive Chamber on the 12th inst., the Governor presiding. The following members were present: Ario Pardee, Luzerne county; Henry McCormick, Harrisburg; Robert B. Wilson, M. D., Clearfield county; James Marfarlane, Bradford; Samuel Q. Brown, Venango; Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Pittsburgh; Henry S. Eckert, Berks county; Wm. A. Ingham and John B. Pearse, of Philadelphia. Hon. C. J. Morrell, of Cambria county, was absent. Prof. J. P. Lesley, of Philadelphia, was chosen Chief Geologist, he receiving five votes, while Prof. J. P. Kimball, of Lehigh University, received four. The election was subsequently made unanimous.

The Bloomsburg *Republican* tells the following almost incredible story: "On the north side of town is an abrupt precipice known as the Rocks. A little girl, daughter of Mrs. Mason, of Rock street, aged about nine years, in company with some other girls of about her own age, was playing there, when she ventured too far and fell a distance of probably one hundred feet, and landed on the railroad of the Bloomsburg Iron Company, stunned and considerbly bruised, but no bones were broken. This occurred on Monday evening, and Dr. McMelvy reports that she is doing well and will probably recover. This child seems to be fated with falls. When but an infant she fell from a third story window, and afterward from a high porch, and a little girl, one of her companions at the time she fell, assured us that there was no cause for alarm, saying that she was used to it, having often fallen before and never been killed."

About one o'clock on Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the stable of John Wright, at Mifflin, and before the conflagration had ceased its devastating work property to the amount of about $7,000 was destroyed or damaged. Following is a list of buildings consumed: Stable of John Wright and portion of a dwelling house (loss $1,500—no insurance); stable and outbuildings of Captain C. McClellan (loss $600—no insurance); stable and outbuildings of Mrs. Oswalt (loss $800—insurance $300); R. E. Parker's stable was damaged to the amount of about $200. Fear of a terrible fire induced many residing in the neighborhood to remove their furniture, and considerable damage was thus done. The properties destroyed were located on the ground over which the great conflagration of 1871 swept, consuming buildings valued at over $200,000. There is a difference of opinion as to the origin of the fire—some attributing it to accident and others to incendiarism.

The Dunkers.

That curious but very moral and estimable body of people, the Dunkers, have just concluded their regular annual meeting at Girard, Ill. They descended upon that little village, ten thousand strong, and where they have found place to sleep, or what they have found to eat, during the days they have been together, are questions impossible to settle. These Dunkers are German Babtists, whose organization dates back to the year 1708, and their title is a derisive one, coming from the word tunker, to sop. They are sometimes called Tumbiers, from the method they adopt in baptising, of placing the candidates on their knees, and then pushing them forward into the water. Among the peculiarities of their doctrines and practice is included a marked plainness in speech and dress, akin to that of the Quakers. They will not go to law; will contract no debts outside of their order; will not vote, or take part in political affairs; and are opposed to war, and will not serve as soldiers.

Some of these peculiar tenets have been anew expounded in the conference just closed. Among the points decided are these: That a Dunker may wear a full beard, but not a moustache only; that members may not engage in banking business, as it leads to covetousness; that it is not advisable to send children to college; and that membership in farmers' clubs, grangers, etc., is not expedient. They also united in a strong condemnation of the "ungodly piano" and other musical instruments. They discussed the question whether it is necessary to salute colored members with the "holy kiss," and left the matter to the opinion of each church. The strength of the denomination is in the Western and Southwestern States, but as they believe it to be unscriptural to number their members, only an approximate estimate can be given. The latest figures put it at 150,000. Concerning their customs and appearance a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

"They hold that Christian regeneration will exhibit itself externally, and hence, when entering the Church as members they renounce the pomps and vanities of the world, they should manifest it by a plainness of dress, of uniform character in the men as well as women; hence, in all the large number present no sister exhibited any flounces, furbelows, or jewelry in dress, but instead were attired in plain, modest colors, many of them in calico, and all, both old and young, wear sunbonnets and remove them while in church, each one having on her head a plain cap of the style of our great-grandmother's days, made of white Swiss muslin. The men wear the style of dress usually adopted by the Quakers, and in meeting a brother salutes by shaking hands and giving the kiss of brotherly love. When a brother is unfortunate financially they assist him, and in no case allow one of their members to be supported at the expense of the state or county. They are opposed to all secret societies, and make this one of the points in receiving members. They advocate temperance in all things, and prohibit their members from manufacturing or dealing in ardent spirits. They counsel the brethern not to hold office or vote, especially in time of war, and prefer that they should not vote or take any interest in state or political matters, and advise the brethren not to read political papers, on the plea that it has a tendency to lead their minds astray and create discord among the membership."

To those who enjoy the fuller liberty of other Christian sects, these small restrictions and minute details of custom and morality may seem trivial and unimportant, as, indeed, they are. But it should be remembered that these people, while attending to these affairs, do not neglect weightier matters. They are sincere Christians, good citizens, and kind neighbors.—*Baltimore American.*

Flogging Judas Iscariot.

Early in the month of April the Portuguese sailors go through with the ceremony of "flogging Judas Iscariot." The London *Times* gives an account of this year's performance of the ceremony by them in the London docks. It consists in belaboring a wooden image of the faithless apostle, roughly carved and clothed in an ordinary sailor's suit and a red worsted cap. This is first hauled into the fore-rigging, after which the sailors go to mass. On their return it is ducked three times in winter, hoisted on board, kicked round the deck, and lashed to the capstan, when the crew, in a high state of excitement, belabor it with knotted ropes till every vestige of clothing is rapped off the wooden back, and then the effigy is burnt. During this process the ship bell keeps up an incessant clang, and the officers of the ship serve out grog to the men. Those not engaged in the flogging keep up a sort of rude chant intermixed with denunciations of the betrayer. The *Spectator*, commenting on the performance, says: "A more barbarous mode of commemorating the mild reproval, 'Judas, betrayed thou the Son of Man with a kiss?' than a ceremony the like of which Dickens invented to express the preternatural malignity of his hideous dwarf, Quilp, can hardly be conceived. But Christianity itself assumes in different countries shapes at least as divergent as that of Dickens' brutal dwarf and that of the perfect man."

* * *

An interesting statistical statement has just been published, which estimates the military force of Europe, on what is called the peace establishment, at nearly three millions of men, and their money cost at an annual expenditure of four hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Germany requires $65,000,000 per annum for the maintenance of her war establishment of 433,845 men, and the annual revenue of the allied German States would appear from the Federal budget to be $112,000,000. France pays $96,000,000 for 404,192 men, out of an annual revenue of $500,204,020. The Russian army numbers on the peace establishment 765,872 men, and its yearly cost is $107,263,090, paid out of a revenue of $343,256,365. Austria has an army of 278,470 men, costing $11,245,465, out of an income of $282,316,620. The English peace establishment consists of 177,678 men, the army expenditure being reckoned at $74,122,500, and the revenue at the disposal of the Government at $383,043,850. This statement would present Germany as the least able of all the sovereignties to bear the continued strain of such an enormous military expenditure. An explanation will probably be found in the fact that the amount of revenue given is only that of the allied States, and does not include the income of the several States collected for other than federal purposes.

* * *

There is a perfect mania in England, which finds some disciples in this country, for the gathering up of collections of old china. Everybody who has a superabundance of money must have a hobby of some kind, and at present the fashionable hobby is old Sevres ware, which is being sold at auction in London at fabulous prices. A small cabinet collection of not over a score of vases, dishes and cups was sold in London the other day, and realized over $70,000 in gold. A couple of vases, about a foot high, with "Rose du Barry foliage," brought $32,500; a pair of fan-shaped flower holders were sold for $9,000, and a single specimen of the same kind of ornament brought $3,500. The sale in question does not seem to have been a very remarkable one, so that the figures are probaly not considered fancy ones by connoisseurs in the business. These "ancient" specimens are well known in Paris to be manufactured for the London market. Scores of establishments are to be found on every square, piled up with old antiquated furniture and specimens of china, in most of which an English connoisseur can be seen groping about among the dust and cob-webs. There must be thousands of these establishments, and probably very few of the pieces of "ancient" Sevres ware exposed for sale has any greater age than the time it has been on the shelves of these old junk shops.

* * *

Work has been commenced on the new Presbyterian church at Fairview, Erie county. It is to be completed by the first of November, and will cost $10,000.

DIED:

BALLARD—At Canton, Ohio, LUTHER BALLARD, aged seventy-eight years, formerly of this city.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS $3,975,162 25.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
Pittsburgh Commission House
305 LIBERTY STREET.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
Receives and Sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seeds, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood Street Pittsburgh.
TTHS

Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
Scales,
Warehouse and Mill Tracks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood

CORDWOOD.
FOUR HUNDRED CORDS GOOD, WELL-SEASONED HARD WOOD, MAPLE AND OAK, one year cut, for sale.
Apply to SAMUEL RIDDLE.
39 Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874.
SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHNIA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINIA, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN—$80, $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE rates unsettled. Passengers will more than serve their interest by booking at my office.
Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates.
DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.
For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY, June 15th, 1874, engagement of
MISS LOUISE SYLVESTER,
Supported by Mr. FRANK MORDAUNT AND MAEDER'S STAR COMPANY, IN
NIP! NIP! NIP!
Nip, (with Songs......Miss Louise Sylvester.
Ned, (a Printer)......Mr. Frank Mordaunt.
Grand Matinee Saturday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE...Lessee and Manager.
H. W. WILLIAMS......Stage Manager.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
J. H. Huntley in his great drama WRESTLING JOE, supported by a Splendid Dramatic Company. Jos. Norton, Jas. Roche, the Brandt Sisters, O'Donohue, Chas. Sanders, &c., &c.
Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
PIANO, VIOLIN, SINGING, FLUTE, CORNET, HARMONY, &c.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

$300,000.
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!
Legalized by State Authority and
DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.
Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos.
Draws the Last Day of Each Month.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000.
10,380 PRIZES, amounting to $300,000.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.
The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,396 Prizes, amounting to $578,177. Draws every Saturday during the year.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.
Address for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,
P. O. Box 2,446. ST. LOUIS, MO.
TThs

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
For Indian Goods, Transportation and Supplies.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, May 28, 1874.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at No. 42 Leonard street, New York, as follows:
FOR GOODS—Consisting of Blankets, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, &c., until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, June 24th, 1874.
FOR TRANSPORTATION of goods and supplies from principal Eastern Cities to points on Missouri river, and in Western States and Territories, and also by wagons to agencies in Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, &c., until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, July 1st, 1874.
FOR SUPPLIES—Consisting of Beef on the hoof, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Soap, &c., until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, July 2d, 1874.
Blanks for proposals for goods and supplies, with a printed statement showing quantities of articles required, places of delivery, routes of transportation and full particulars in regard to bidding, will be furnished on application at either of the following places:—
Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.;
Branch Office, No. 42 Leonard street, New York (after June 10, 1874);
Hon. GEORGE H. STUART, Board Indian Commissioners, Philadelphia;
Hon. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Board Indian Commissioners, St. Louis;
Hon. J. V. FARWELL, Board Indian Commissioners, Chicago.
EDW. P. SMITH, Commissioner.
M7th

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
WYLIE AVENUE IMPROVEMENT
TIME EXTENDED.
SEALED PROPOSALS
For the PAVING AND LAYING CROSSINGS on Wylie avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue, will be received at the Office of the Secretary, No. 37 Fifth avenue, until TUESDAY, June 16th, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon.
The contract will consist of about 15,700 square yards of COBBLE STONE PAVING, and about 4,000 square feet of CROSSINGS.
Bidders will accompany their Proposals with bonds, as required by the city.
Blank forms and any information required can be had at the office of the Engineers, Wells & Johnston, Room 41, Municipal Hall.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city so to do.
WILLIS BOOTHE,
CHARLES JEREMY,
W. H. HAGAN,
SAMUEL B. VAUGHTER,
JOHN T. PATTERSON,
Commissioners.
CHAS. P. DUFF, Secretary.

FOR SALE, &C.

FOR SALE.
WHEELBARROWS,
FOR RAILROAD CONTRACTORS, BRICK MAKERS, STONE MASONS, STORES AND GARDENERS. Manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig Street and Allegheny River, two Squares below Suspension Bridge.
TTS C. COLEMAN & SON.

Great Reduction
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Top Buggies, Phætons and Jagger Wagons,
Of the Very Latest Style and Superior Workmanship, will be offered AT A REDUCTION ON CURRENT PRICES OF
Twenty Per Cent.
FOR THIRTY DAYS, commencing from date. These Vehicles are first-class in every respect, and will be pronounced so by competent judges.
Also, a Large Stock of SECOND-HANDED CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also, a Large Stock of HARNESS of all grades.
Persons in need of anything in the above lines will find it to their advantage to call at
M'KELVEY'S CARRIAGE BAZAAR
DIAMOND STREET,
Near Liberty Avenue.

REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO
NO. 51 SIXTH STREET.
Will Open about APRIL 15th at NO. 49 SIXTH STREET, with the finest assortment of Marbleized Slate Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates, &c., to be found in the city. tf

JOS. M. GAZZAM......ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
OFFICES:
94 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH

OFFICE OF THE
WATERS' CELEBRATED
PATENT FEED WATER HEATER
AND
Lime and Sediment Collector
FOR STEAM BOILERS,
WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.
The public are hereby notified that the connection of M. W. Hazelton with said Company as its Agent ceased on the 21st day of March, 1874. GEORGE H. STOVER & CO., No. 75 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are now our only authorized Agents in this vicinity, and all orders or communications relative to said Heater should be addressed either to them or to the Waters' Patent Heater Company, West Meriden, Connecticut.
J. WILCOX, President.